Severall Remarkable Passages

CONCERNING THE

HOLLANDERS

Since the death of

QUEENE ELIZABETH,

Vntill the 25'th of December, 1673.

SOME ANIMADVERSIONS THEREUPON,

In answere to a scandulous Pamphlett called *Englands Appeale to the Parliament, from the Private Caball at white hall.*

With the Continuation of the Case betweene

Sr. WILLIAM COVRTEN

His Heires and Assignes

AND

The East-India Company of the Netherlands,

Faithfully recollected by E. W. *Armig : and rendred into English, French, and Dutch, for satisfaction of his particular Friends, in England, France, and the Low Countriers.*

Printed in the yeare 1673.

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A satyricall interpretation of the Anagram

A Silly Ass
A Surley Dogg
A Mole
A Divell
A Hogg

ANAGRAM

Vpon the Private Caball as vvhite-hall as it vvas delivered to the States of Holland.

C	lifford	*Lord high Treaſurer of England,*
A	shley	*Lord great Chancellor of England,*
B	uckingham	*Maſter of the Horſe,*
A	rlington	*Principall Secretary of State,*
L	autherdaile	*Cheife Miniſter of State and Commiſſioner in Scotland.*

A D-

ADVERTISMENT.

SIR:

SOme parte of this litle Booke was Printed in Holland, and the other parte in the Spanish Netherlands, where the Englush Coppie was not underſtood by the Printers, who have committed many faults, which may be playnely diſcovered, and amended with a pen, The French, and Dutch, are better done, pleaſe to take notice, that this is not published, or ſold in any place, or deſigned to any other purpoſe, then for particular Friends, who may find ſome thing in vacant Houres, either for their Inſormation, Reprehenſion, or Diverſion. And that I cannot appeare at this time, and diſtance, under any other Carracter.

Thes your diſtreſſed and humble Servent

G. C.

Hague the 29. December,
1673. old Stile.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND COMONS,

Inhabiting within the Counties of *Suffolke, Norfolke, Lincolne, Yorke,* and *Northumberland.*

THRICE HONOURABLE. RIGHT WORP.^{tt} &c.

I Intended to have given you some short remarques upon England, Germany, France, Spaine, *and the* Low Countries, *since the first Alliances were contracted betweene the Houses of* Bourgundy, Austria, *and* Spaine; *But fearing it might be vnseasonable at this time, to mention the troubles, that followed those Alliances, coming in with the inventions of printing and guns; The two great Manufactures that have filled the world soe full of Combustible matter.*

I have confined my selfe to the beginning of King James *his*

his most peaceable raigne, over Great Brittaigne, *annexing only a Cattalogue of the respective Successions of* Emperours, *and* Kings of England, France, *and* Spaine, *with their severall Mariages, since that Alliance, as also such other observations from thence, which are sufficient to informe you, that now there is the same opertunity, to make yo*^{r} *selves happy, that yo*^{r} *Enemies, had to make you miserable, if the strattegems and designes, of some Evill minded men, doe not obstruct that* Glorious enterprize, *begun by* His Majesty, *to chastize and humble the* Hollanders, *that have lived soe many yeares upon the spoyles of all Nations, and raised their Cheifest support and incouragments, from your* Coasts, *and* Countries. *Please to peruse this little treatise, without* Passion or prejudice, *and I shall the next yeare supply you with a greater, wherein you may understand your owne errours, and yo*^{r} *owne interest, and that I am in plaine English, a lover of my Country, and yo*^{r} *most humble*

And devoated Servt

E. W.

From my lodgings in the Hague
Decemb. 15. 1673.

TO

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
S.r VVILLIAM HOOKER
Lord Major of the Citty of London,
And
THE RIGHT WOSHIPFULL
Sr. HENERY TULSE,
AND
Sr. ROBERT JEFFERIES,
Shreifs of the ſayd Citty,
And the reſt of the Aldermen, and Comon Councell there.

Right Honourable, and Right Worp.ll

HAving lately pervſed a ſcandulous Pamphlett, publikely ſold in the *Hague*, both in *English* and *Dutch*, reflecting upon the Councills and Actions of *Kings*, and *Princes*, *Intituled Englands Appeale, from the private Caball at white hall, to the great Ccuncill of the Nation, The Lords and Commons in Parliament Aſſembled.* I perceived the Hollanders under a diſguiſe, and the Authours of it, to be as much miſtaken in their accounts, concerning *France*, as they are of the conſequences of this warr, and how the warr begun, from whence they would conclude that the Kings Mini-

Miniſters had dependences upon Forraigne Courts, hauing taken noe care of the Triple League, or the Proteſtant intereſt, wherefore I breifly recollected theiſe few Remarkable Paſſages, that may ſerve to vndeceive ſome English men, who peradventure might be deluded by the appeale, and annexed Sir *William Courtens* Caſes, in ſeverall languages, to ſatisfie all Perſons intereſſed, that Comon Juſtice is not to be found in the *Low Countries*. I preſume *that your Lord.ſ* and the reſt of your Bretheren in the Honourable Goverment, of the Citty of *London*, upon pervſall of this ſmall treatiſe, will apprehend that the *Hollanders*, are not ſoe high and mighty, as they are inſolent, and ungratefull. There are ſeverall faire proſpects now from the Netherlands (where nature is ſupported by art) towards *London*, that may make it the moſt glorious Citty in the world. Theiſe short remarques, and Animadverſions, may helpe to refreſs your memory, in many things, and shew you in ſeverall Paragraphes, that the *Hollanders* have gotten ground upon the *English*, ſince the death of *Queene Elizebeth*, Notwithſtanding all the advantages, that *God and Nature* have given to *Great Brittaigne*, aboue all other Kingdomes, and Nations, in the World. I leave the reſt to your moſt grave, and ſerious conſiderations and remayne

Your very humble Servt

E. W.

Hague Decemb. 16. 16-3.

Severall Remarckable Paſſages concerning the Hollanders Since the death of *Queene Elizebeth* untill the 25. Decemb. 1673.

With ſome Animadverſions thereupon.

IN the yeare 1603. The States Generall of the united Netherlands write to King *James* in a Kanting ſtile, lamenting the death of *Queene Elizebeth*; Inſinuated that her memory should remaine Eternized in them and their poſterity. Congratulating his Majeſty in the ſucceſſion of her Kingdomes, hoped he would continnue the like gracious ayd and bountifull aſſiſtance to them and their ſtate for his owne good and welfare of all Chriſtendome, to the glory of God and propogation of his holy word; And to that end *craved a ſupply of Soulditrs to fill up the Engliſh and Scotch Regiments.*

In the yeare 1604. King *James* conſidering how the affaires of State ſtood in Europe, found it could be noe advantage to the Crowne of England to enter into a league with the Hollanders that were at ſtrife with all their neighbours; His Majeſty made a peace with Spaine, and remained neutrall in a common Amity to both, yet at the ſame time demanded the money lent by *Queene Elizebeth* upon the coutionary townes *Which the Hollanders were not ready to pay in many years after.*

In the yeare 1605. The people in the Maritine Provinces of Holland, Zeland, and Frizland, were ſoe invective againſt King *James* pretending he favored popery by making a peace with Spaine, that notwithſtanding the States Generall had in that yeare ſet forth an Edict and Proclamation under great penalties and punishments againſt all thoſe that should ſpeake Irreverently of Kings and Princes Eſpecially of King *James*. *Yet they could not bridle their tongues. The vulgar crying out, that thoſe who were not for them, were againſt them.*

In the yeare 1608. *Sir Ralfe Winnwood*, and *Sir Richard Spencer* adjusted the accounts with the States Generall, and toke further security of the States of Holland for payment of the money due to King *James*, upon the cautionary townes wich amounted unto the summ of 818408. Pound Sterling to be reimbursed to the crowne by severall yearely payments. *The States Generall finding that Gods word would not pass courant any longer for their purposes at whitehall, they seeke out other means to carry on their Religious concernments.*

Animadversion 1.

In the yeare 1609. King *James*, and King *Henery* the IV of France being Mediatours for a peace betweene Spaine and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, they prevailed with both parties for a Cessation of Armes and a Truce for twelve yeares, which was agreed should commence from the yeare 1609. whereby the States Generall were acknowledged to be free countries, and had licences granted to trade unto the East-Indies, where they had made some adventures before without permission, and both the Mediatours became guarantees for the due performance of the Articles of that Truce; Yet the Hollanders being not contented with that treaty (imposed upon them as they sayd by King *James*) they entred into a league offensive and defensive with France, Fearing that King *James* might obstruct their free fishing upon the Coast of England and Scotland *Which by the lawes of nature and common Pollicie belongs to the Subjects of great Brittaigne.*

Animad. 2

Afther the death of *Henery* the IV. the States Generall reneued their league with *Lewis* the XIII. who toke upon him the protection of the United Netherlands and gave the States Generall the first title of *HAUTZ ET PUISSANTS SEIGNEURS LES ESTATS GENERAUX DES PROVINCIES UNIES*, and the States of Holland the first Stile of *GRAND ET PUISSANTS SEIGNEURS LES ESTATS DE HOLLAND ET WEST-FRIZE*, then those high and mighly Lords the States Generall and the great and mighly Lords the States of Holland and West-frizland, made severall resolutions and Acts in their respective assemblies to receive noe Letters from any Prince or State whatsoever, but whith the same style and address that the French King had done, and made it knowne unto all the publique Ministers then resident in the Hague to give their Masters notice thereof accordingly *Which verifies the old English proverbe set beggers on horse back and they will ride to the divell.*

Animad. 3

In the yeare 1612. King *James* demanded 300000. pound Sterling

of the French King which was due to the Crowne of England for ſeverall disburſments for *Henery* the IV. and others, then *Lowis* the XIII. aſſigned the like ſummes of money upon the States Generall, unto King *Iames* who voluntarily acquitted the States theirof, whereupon the French King (ſeing King *Iames* ſoe generous) acquitted twice as much more that was due to him from the States Generall. *Thoſe Kindneſſes are not remembred by the Hollanders and Zelanders, neither is their ingratitude, forgotten by the English and French.* Ani-mad. 4.

In the yeare after that King *Iames* and the Franch King had releated the States of thoſe two great ſummes of money, the High and mighly Lords ſent their Embaſſadours to the Grand Seigneur at Conſtantinople, and to the great Duke of Moſcovia with whome they contracted Alliances of Commerce, ſettled their Conſuls and Factories at Aleppo, Alexandria, grand Cairo, and Smirna, Although they noe sheepe, woods, nor Mynes, they would gett woole, timber, and other materials, and people from all partes of the Earth to worke, and not be content any longer with ſuch a trade as they could naturally raiſe out of their owne Country by butter cheeſe and hempe, but would ingroſs all fine Manafactures of ſilke woole and Mohaire beſids their Navigation and Fisheries. *Making their Cheife townes, Cities of refuge fortendar conſciences and bandites of all Nations, who are protected there as free burgers being once admitted as inhabitants.* Ani-mad. 5.

In the yeare 1614. the States General made a Placcate to prohibite all English Cloath Kerſies and dozens that were died in the Cloath to be brought into the united Provinces upon payne of 25. gilders a Cloath beſides the confiſcation of the goods. Whereupon ſeverall perſons in England made their Complaynt to the Councell-Table but finding noe redreſs, the Marchant adventurers and Cloathiers ſett upon making of Mixtures died in the woole rather then to loſe all advantages of dying, dreſſing, and flocks, woolen Cloath before that time being worne in blacks, blewes, redds and other ſingle colours dyed in the Cloath. *This Nationall affront done by the Hollonders in thoſe dayes when King* James *had the Keys of their Provinces in his Cuſtody was a ſufficient teſtimony of their inſolency and ingratitude and a faire warning for England to hinder the growth of ſuch Monſters that had ſoe ſone forgotten* Queene Elizebeth *and ſoe quickly ſlighted King* James. Ani-mad. 6.

In the yeare 1616. the Hollanders upon a Compoſition made

concerning the money lent by *Queene Elizebeth* upon the Cautionary townes, prevayled with King *Iames* to deliver up the Briel, Flushing and Rammekins after they had been 31. years in the possession of the English, at which time the French would have given double the money for their redemption being forfeited to the Crowne of England for breach of Covenants by keeping the money soe many years in their owne hands beyond their Contracts and Obligations. *Those places would not have been soe obnoxious to England either in the hands of French, or Spaniards who will never make good Marchants nor Mariners, The Hollanders although they are fitt for both, their Country is fitt for nothing without A common Amity with great Brittaigne.*

Anim.

In the yeare 1619. the States Generall having fomented the civell wars in Germany, by assisting the confederate Princes of the union with their Councell and Armes against the house of Austria, upon pretence that Hungary and Bohemia were usurped against the peoples consent (and made Hereditary to the Austrian Family) that were Elective Kingdomes as Poland, and the Empire, the States Generall incouraged Fredrick Prince Pallatine to accept the Crowne of Bohemia, promissing him their further assistance, before he had the consent of King *Iames* his father in Law to intreague himselfe in that warr, yett the Hollanders suffered him not only to be beaten out of his new Kingdome by the Spanish and Imperiall Troopes, but also to be banished from the Pallatinate his owne inheritance, who fledd with his Queene and her children to the Hague for shelter, while the pore Protestants in Germany had liberty to begg in many Churches, and Even all this time the States Generall that promoted the warr lay still with their Armies. *If the French and Swedes had not afterwards fallen into the bowells of the Empire with powerfull armes, the Palsgrave that now is, had not been restored unto any parte of his inheritance to this day.*

Anim.

In the yeare 1620 the Hollanders layd their bloudy designes in the East-Indies where they committed that horrid massacre and spoyle at Amboyna under a pretence that the English Factors combined to seize the dutch Magazines and warehouses, whereupon they tortured the Marchants and murthered others of the English, confiscated their goods and houses, toke away their Islands, and ingrossed the whole spice trade at the Mulluccoes, contrary to their owne covenants and agreements made with the English Company, pretending they were veyde by forfeiture; This tragedy was soe

execrable that one of the dutch company who could not digeſt ſoe much bloud and inhumanity writt the true relation of the Strattagem and ſent it over land to the English Factors at Aleppo, who tranſmitted it to ſome Friends at Amſterdam, where it was printed in English and dutch to the great Amazment of all man-kind, then ſeverall of the Jewes ſold their actions in the East-India Company Eſteeming their money not ſafe in the hands of ſuch a corporation that had drawne ſoe much guilt upon themſelves by their moſt barberous cruelty, *Foundations layd in bloud cannot ſupport a fabrick long, but the whole ſtructure will ſinck under its owne burthen.* Animad. 9.

In the yeare 1621. the truce with Spaine being expired the States Generall proceeded with their armies into Flanders and Brabant. And in the ſame yeare they Eſtablished the Weſt-India Company by pattent, who watched for the Spanish plate fleets, finding it a very profitible warr, wherein they could both trade and fight by the benefitt of English and French Portes, and shelter themſelves for recruites upon all accidents of wind and weather in English harbours, without Salvage or Tonage, *Notwithſtanding the Hollanders could not retaliate the ſame upon their Coaſt, or aſſiſt the English with a Caske of fresh water being [illegible] or 4 months in their havens.* Animad. 10.

In the yeare 1622. the States Generall perceiving that the maſſacre at Amboyna had made a deepe impreſſion in Holland, they putt forth a proclamation to ſuppreſs all books upon that ſubject promiſing rewards to any perſons that could diſcover the Authour of the Hiſtory, in the meane time their Embaſſadours buſied themſelves at Whitehall to take off the reproach and infamy that lay upon them in England. *Where the Staynes of that bloud will never be waſhed out.* Animad. 11.

The States Generall during the remaynder of King *James* his raigne held themſelves ſecure againſt great Brittaigne (that could obſtruct their Navigation and trade) by the diverſions given to His Majeſtie concerning his onely Daughter and her children in Bohemia, the Continuall Complaynts of the Marchants trading to the East-Indies, and the diviſions and controverſies raiſed in England and Scotland by the ſeperatiſts and Brownists that the Hollanders had ſtirred up by their ſeditious practiſes and Pamphletts diſperſed in all his Majeſties Dominions againſt the Goverment of Church and State. Whereupon great numbers of people were growne ſoe obſtinate and uncharitable in England, that rather then

to Communicate with their Parochiall Congregations they, choſed to live in America amongſt the Pagans thinking to find a nearer way to heaven in new England then they were taught in great, Brittaigne, yett they followed the Hollanders ſtepps, allowing God Almighty noe share in the goverment, their Clergie being putt to penſions, with liberty to trade for their better ſubſiſtance or to adventure their ſtocks in private men of warr. *Seperatiſts and Annabaptiſts being fallen from their firſt principalls, have craftily learned to defend themſelves by armes, and like Hollanders and Zeelanders pretend they may take any thing from the enemies of Chriſt Jeſus.*

Animad. 12.

In the yeare 1625. King *James* died and likewiſe Prince *Maurice*, then the States Generall ſent their Embaſſadours into England to treat with King *Charls* the firſt concerning a league offenſive and defenſive againſt Spaine, which they effected and agreed that it ſhould continnue untill the Paltzgrave ſhould be reſtored and the States Generall ſetled, however that for the ſpace of fifteene years neither party ſhould treat upon any peace or truce without the conſent of both. This treaty being concluded at Southampton was ſigned the 25. of November 1625. whereunto the States Generall annexed their proteſtation in theiſe words following viz **That if his Majeſty ſhould not be ſatisfied within a prefixed time concerning the Maſſacre and ſpoyle of his ſubjects at Amboyna committed by the Hollanders that then his Majeſtie might ſeeke ſatisfaction by reprizalls or other wiſe** Which notwithſtanding the proteſtation, there was noe ſatisfaction or reparation obtained during the raigne of King *Charles* the frſt. *As the Hollanders could never bring King* James *into any league, ſoe King* Charles *could never bring the States Generall to any performance.*

Animad. 13.

The next yeare after the treaty the States Generall in ſtead of Equipping out Shpps againſt Spaine, they ſend twenty Shipps of warr to aſſiſt the French King at Rochell and the Iſle of Ree, to the great oppreſſion of the Proteſtants in that Kingdome, where notwithſtanding the new Alliance made by the Marriage betweene the King of great Brittaigne and *Henrietta Maria* a Daughter of France, Yett Cardinall *Richelieu* contrary to promiſes and agreements depreſſed the Hugonetts at Home, but aſſiſted the Proteſtant Princes with men and money a broade, holding it to be the intereſt of France to keepe under any riſing party there, but to incourage and ſtrengthen them in all other places to oppoſe Spaine and the Houſe of Auſtria their enemies.

The foure intire ſubſidies given to King Charles **the firſt in the beginning of his raigne being expended with other monies towards releife of Rochell againſt the forces of Fzance and Holland they both knew the depth of his Majeſties purſe and the ſtrenght of his armes during his time and toke their Meaſures accordingly / knowing that his revenue was not ſufficient for any action to queſtion Fzance or the States Generall for any ſpoyles or incroathments upon his Majeſty or his ſubjects whatſoever.** Animad. 14.

In the yeare 1630. the King of Spaine deſirous of a peace with England offered ſatisfaction for wrongs and injuries done, then the King of great Brittaigne acquainted the States Generall thereof and would have included them in the treaty at Madrid according to the forementioned agreement, but the States Generall upon the firſt rumour of an overture for peace, entred into a further league with France, and agreed upon Articles with that Crowne to devide the Spanish Netherlands Equally betweene the French and the United States, and ſoe they left the King of England at liberty to doe what he pleaſed with the Spaniard, the States Generall refuſing a peace with Spaine upon any conditions whatſoever; *It was againſt the intereſt of Holland and their Religious concernments to end the warr ſoe longe as there were plate fleets and other ſpoyles to be had upon ſuch eaſie termes.* Anſ. mad. 15

During the ſubſequent tenn years when the King of great Brittaigne was at peace with France, Spaine, the States Generall, and all the world in a common Amity with the Crowne of England (excepting the Eaſt- and Weſt-India Companyes of the Netherlands, a rebellion broake out in Ireland, the Scotts invaded England, and the whole Kingdome divided into Factions, every man driveing on his owne perticular intereſt, neglecting the publick, **during that longe vacation of Parliaments** / while the Hollanders ingroſſed all manner of Navigations and traffiqeue, ſayling in light built bottomes to English plantations. *The native ſeamen were then diſcouraged, port townes decayed, Cloathing townes depopulated, trade inſenceably declyned, and the comon people became miſerable and pore in the midſt of plenty.* Animad. 16.

In the Concluſion of thoſe tenn years the Queene Mother and Cardinall *Richellieu* being at difference about the ſtate of affaires in France she left the Court and went to the Hague in Holland,

and there proposed a match betweene the Prince of Orrange and the Eldest Daughter of the King of great Brittaigne, which motion Prince *Henry Fredrick*, entertained with high Esteeme, then the Queene Mother transported her selfe for England and effected the Mariage accordingly. *Upon hopes that Alliance might have ballanced the Cardinalls interest with the* Bernevelt *faction which was Uppermost in all the States to the great prejudice of the Crowne of England.*

Animad. 17.

In the peare 1640. the longe Parliament begun their usurpation at Westminster where the Commons prevayled with the King to pass a bill that their assembly should not be dissolved without their owne consent; Then sone after they sett up for themselves and gave advantages to their brethren in the United Provinces to be inriched beyond Measure by the Civell dissentions that followed and were fomented by those factious partyes that confederated themselves together.

In this yeare 1640. the Portugalls renounced the King of Spaine and declared *John* Duke of Braguance the Lawfull successour of *Dona Catharina*, and Crowned him their King, being the 18. King of Portugall, and 4. of that name; Who was Father to the present Queene of England. *Philip* the II. King of Spaine, haveing invaded Portugall usurped the Crowne after the death of *Sebastian* that was slayne in Barbery fighting against the Mores in the yeare 15-8. *The Portugalls who suffered under the Spaniards for the space of 60. years were not soe much oppressed by them in the East- and West-Indies as they were by the Hollanders who have more regard to their owne profitt and advantages then they have to the orrignall rights or civell interests of other men.*

Animad. 18.

In the yeare 1643. The States Generall renewed their placcate against English Cloath, Kersies, and Dozens, under greater Penalties then before, with many additions concerning the tare, and at the same time spoyled M.r *Courten* and his partners in the East-Indies overturning their Acts of violence abroade, as they did of oppression at home, while the Subjects of England were weltring in their owne bloud in many partes of his Majesties Kingdomes. *Those troubles haveing sprung from the seeds of dissentions that were sowne by the Hollanders and their agents.*

Animad. 19.

In the yeare 1648. the longe Parliament haveing runn into all Extreames by subverting the goverment of Church and state, they acted their bloudy tragedy, which I am unwilling to mention, but

but that I find the ſcheane yearly repreſented in my dutch Almanacks, and the impreſſions in *Folio* at Amſterdam with the names of the *Regicides* under the Sculptures, which they ſend unto all parts of the world, inſinnuating to the Pagans, and infidells, that English men are the worſt of all Nations, not worthy of any trade or commerce, having murthered their King at noone day, in the face of the ſonn, and ſoe for their owne Ends, would ſcandalize and reproach a whole Kingdome for the inveterate malice of ſome particular men, that toke away the life of their Lawfull ſoveraigne Lord and King. *Who they knew by the Maxsmes of their owne Law could not erre.* An. 20.

In this yeare 1648. the States Generall fearing that France upon the conqueſt, and dividing of the Spanish Netherlands would be too potent a neighbour for them, they make a peace with Spaine at the treaty in Munſter againſt the conſent of the French King who would not be included in the ſayd treaty; And in the ſame yeare at that generall treaty, there was a peace concluded betweene the Emperour of Germany, The French, The Sweeds, and The German Princes, after thoſe inteſtine warrs had continued thirty years, and the people in the Pallatinate reduced to ſuch Extreamity, that they were forced to eate their owne children to ſatisfie their hunger. *The Hollanders after they had drayned the Weſt-Indies.* An. 21. *Spoyled the trade of Antwerpe, Gante, and Brugis, by Magnificing Amſterdam, Rotterdam, and Dort. They left the Spanish Netherlands to be a Bulwerke betweene them and France, as the Houſe of Auſtria remayned a Bulwerke to Spaine, and that Monarchie the cheife Fortreſs of Rome; But now all three are became Auxilliaries to the Hollanders, for Propogation of Gods word at Amſterdam amongſt the Jews and infidells there.*

Sone after the peace with Spaine, the States of Holland (againſt the conſent of the generality) would disband and Cashiere many English and French Regiments of horſe and foote; Although the Officers were Gentlemens yonger ſonns, that had ſpent their Youth and fortunes in the States ſervice; The Prince of Orrange refuſing to doe it without pentions granted them for their lives according to the Cuſtome of Armes, They shutt up the Comptores of Amſterdam, Delf and Dort &c. aſſigned for their payments. This ingratitude (*Which Comprehends all other vices*) Moved the Prince of Orrange to ſend ſeverall of the cheife Agents in that deſigne to the Caſtle of Loveſtine (*From whence their party are called the Loveſtine Faction*) and drew up his whole Armey in the yeare 1650. before Amſterdam

ſterdam to apprehend the reſt of their conſorts, who were oppoſite to his intereſt and the Alliance with the King of great Brittaigne. But was prevented in his approach by the ſluices that were opened to obſtruct his March. Sone after that attempt the Prince of Orrange dyed, and the Loveſtine Faction made this Epitaph upon him. **De Prince is doodt, de gift is groot, gheen blijder maar, in tachtentigh jaer.** Which was ſounge by their children about the Streets and mentioned in the pulpitts for joy. *But within eight dayes after his death, there was another gift ſent to the great comfort of many.* The Princeſs Royall was delivered of this yonge Prince of Orrange on the 14. of November 1650. new ſtile, againſt whome *John de Witt* and his faction in the States of Holland framed an oath which every man was obliged to take before he could be admitted into any office of the goverment, either as Burgermaſter Belieu, Scout, Schepen, or Pentionaris, the ſubſtance whereof was that they ſhould not directly or indirectly, advance the Prince of Orrange, or his intereſt, but oppoſe it by all means poſſible. And the malice of the faction was ſuch that many of them ſealed their reſolutions with their owne bloud, making ſmall inciſions in their hands whereout iſſued ſome dropps of bloud into a glaſs of wine which they drunke, and were not aſhamed to ſhew thoſe markes of pyety to their brethren, as toakens of their devotion. And would not ſuffer their Miniſters in the publique congregations to pray for the Prince of Orange even as Chriſtians were obliged to doe for their enemies. *Yett he was not forgotten by the meane people, but hath li-*
An. 51. *ved to ſee two of the faction rewarded according to the Lawes of Candy, where ingratitude is punished with death.*

In the yeare 1650. *Cuſtodies libertatis Angliæ Authoritatæ Parliamenti.* (that had ſecluded halfe their owne members, and voated downe the houſe of Lords) called themſelves the ſupreame Authority of great Brittaigne, and were ſtyled ſoe by the King of Spaine, the French King, the States Generall, and many other Kings, Princes, and States. Thoſe Keepers haveing ſtamped their Coyne with the inſcription of God with us on the one ſyde, and the Comon wealth of England on
An. 52. the other. *Which proved a true motto of their diſſolution.*

In the yeare 1651. The Keepers of the Comon wealth of England. As their firſt Eſſay abroade, ſent M.r *Oliver St. Johns*, and M.r *Strickland*, their Embaſſadours extraordinary, with a great Equipage, and ſplendour, unto the States Generall of the United Netherlands, the ſub-

ſtance of their inſtructions being to contract an everlaſting league offenſive and defenſive againſt all the enemies of both comon wealths, and to borrow a conſiderable ſumm of money upon the publique faith of their Maſters, to ſupply their preſent occaſions, and for incouragment thereunto, The Embaſſadours told them of an Act of Parliament that should Naturallize all the United Netherlanders. whereby they might have and injoy the ſame rights, and priviledges, equally with free borne ſubjects of England, But the old crafty States men in Holland, knowing that England would draw away their beſt Marchants, and fishermen, into better Ellements And that the publick faith was allready upon the taynters, they rejected the firſt propoſall and denied the ſecond, preſuming to continnue their priviledges, they had in the English ſeas, and harbours, upon their owne termes. Then the English Embaſſadours told the States Generall, that they muſt pay for their Herring fishing, and make ſatisfaction, and reparations, for the ſpoyles and damages, committed at Amboyna, and upon Sir *William Courten* and his partners in the Eaſt-Indies. Unto all which they perſiſted in the negative. Then after ſome perſonal affronts, offered to the Embaſſadours and their retinnue, by the Kings party in the Hague, they returned *re infecta* to make their report to the Councell of State at Whitehall, who highly reſented the indignity shewne to their ſupreame greatnes, and ſuddainly reſolued to chaſtiſe the Hollanders for their contempt, without any formall declaration of warr, and to that purpoſe Equipped out a fleete of Shipps. The States Generall doeing the like, they were demanded by the English Admiralls to ſtrick their flaggs and lower their topp-ſayles, but the Hollanders refuſing to give that acknowledgment unto their younger brothers, they went both to it, Catch, that Catch could, allmoſt three years together, wherein the States Generall loſt ſoe many Shipps, and were ſoe often beaten in ſolemne fights, that they ſent their Embaſſadours over into England (to treat with *Oliver Cromwell* who was ſtept into the Goverment under the title of Lord Protector) to give him ſatisfaction in the premiſes. *It appeared then that although the Hollanders were inſolent they were not invincible.* An: 4.

In the yeare 1655. *Oliver Cromwell* made an unprofitable peace with the States Generall without diſarming them, or taking caution againſt future ſpoyles and injuries, granting unto the Marritine Provinces (Holland, Zeland and Frizland) the ſame priveledges in

the English Seas streams, and havens, that they had in former times, When they were under the Dukes of Bourgundy, and Arch-dukes of Austria. notwithstanding The Kings of England gave them the liberty of Free fishing then upon the English Coast in consideration of the mutually assistance their Lords and Princes gave against France. **Amsterdam** being then a pore fishing towne and content with the rest of the Hollanders to live upon their honest labour and industry, with what they could gett by fish and the product of their owne Country, as they did before the East- and West-India Companies were Erected, and before they had built soe many Shipps of warr out of the spoyles of Spaine, Portugall and England, *Cromwell* only compelled them to make some reparations to the English East-India Company, for the spoyles at Amboyna, and obliged them to referre all other differences concerning the English Damages to Commissioners, which nevertheless they neglected to doe, finding out expedients, even in those days to evade their Articles. *A Policie that the Hollanders have beyond any other*
An 25. *Nations in the universe.*

In the yeare 1655. *Cromwell* appeared most dreadfull to all partes of the world, receiued noe addresses from Emperours, Kings, or Princes, but under the style of deare Brother and most Sereene highnes, he concluded an Alliance with France, made a warre with Spaine, assisted in the taking of Dunkirke as Auxilliary, and kept it a principall, layed out for the Spanish plate fleetes, Attempted Hispaniola, and by a mistake toke Jamaica, then runn himselfe out of breath
An 26 for want of money, and dyed. *If usurpers in a divided Kingdome could beate the Hollanders, shake France, and make Spaine tremble, what may not the Lawfull Soveraigne doe with his Lords and Comons united in Parliament against the enemies of the King of great Brittaigne, France, and Ireland.*

In the yeare 1660. when a peace was concluded betweene France and Spaine upon the Match with the Infanta. The Lords and Comons in England invited King *Charles* the second, to come and take possession of his Crowne and Kingdomes. The Hollanders then fearing another storme, they stricke in with the new Ministers of State in France (finding Cardinall *Mazarine* under a cloude) but however the States of Holland treated the King of great Brittaigne at the Hague, in his returne, and all the Commissioners of English Lords, and Comons, in great glory, and least it should be forgotten they also register their treatment in their Almanacks, with the gifts

preſented by the States to His Majeſty viz. **Nine hunderd-thouſand gilders in money**/ and to the value of eight **thouſand gilders in Harlems Damaſke and Diaper for His Majeſties Table linnen which altogether amounted unto** 9200. **pound Sterling.** A ſmall recompence for the affront in bannishing his Majeſty, and his Brother the Duke of Yorke, and Duke of Glouceſter out of their Provinces during *Cromwells* uſurpation, and for all the Shipps and goods they had lately taken with Spanish Comiſſions. And gott condemned to their owne uſe as free prize at Oaſtend and other Spanish Portes, *Which ought to have bin punished as Pyracy in the Hollanders* Anno. *and the Zelanders by the Laws of Comon Amity and Commerce.*

About ſix months after the King was arrived in England the States Generall ſent M.r *Symon van Herne* a Burgermaſter of Amſterdam, and Director of the East-India Company, with M.r *Michaell van Gogh* their Embaſſadours Extraordinary, to his Majeſtie, to reneue the cheife Articles of *Cromwells* treaty, which was made perſuant to the treaty betweene *Philip* Arch-duke of Auſtria, and *Henery* the VII. in the yeare 1495. And withall to gett a generall abolition and extinguishment of all Actions for ſpoyles, injuries and dammages whatſoever, ſuſtained by his Majeſtie or his Subjects, at any time before his Majeſties moſt happy reſtauration, and gave ſuch Documents alonge with them, that if any objections, should be raiſed againſt the materiall poynts in *Cromwells* treaty, or that his Majeſtie was not obliged, to allow the ſame, that then they should inſiſt upon the lois of all their Shipps and goods, that his Majeſties rebellious ſubjects, had taken from the States Generall and their ſubjects during his Majeſties Exile in the late warr.

In the yeare 1662. the States Generall concluded a treaty of Comon Alliance with the King of great Brittaigne, wherein the States were obliged to regulate the trade of India, reſtore Pollerone (and Eſpecially to give ſatisfaction for the two Shipps the *Bona Eſperanza* and *Henery Bonadventura*) as alſo to referre other loſſes of his Majeſties Subjects unto Comiſſioners, who were to receive a liſt of their dammages, under ſeverall reſtrictions, and limitations of time and place. Then the States Generall entred into a new league with France (never intending to performe the treaty with England) inſinnuating to the French King and his Miniſters, that the King of great Brittaigne reſented ſeverall affronts, that were done to him by the French during his Exile, and that he might take occaſion from

thence to reclayme the two Provinces of Normandy and Brittaigne the ancient inheritance of the Crowne of England, which would make him abſolute Soveraigne of the ſeas, and give laws both to France and Holland. Soe they ingaged France by that new league to protect them in their Fisheries, and growing more confident in that Alliance, the States gave freſh occaſions of diſpute upon the Coaſt of Affrica, accompting Europe, Aſia, and America, not ſufficient to maintaine their pride and ambition, but they would alſo ingroſs the trade of the other parte of the world to affront the Royall Company of adventurers in England, holding themſelves ſecure by the French league againſt all the force of arguments and Armes, that could be brought againſt them by the King of great Brittaigne, which aludes to the dictates of *Monſieur Wimenem*, and others of the great and mighly Lords the States of Holland. That the States Generall had ſufficiently humbled the Spaniards, That the Princes bordering upon the Netherlands were rich enough to make a feaſt but not able to maintaine a warr; That even the French of themſelves were noe more then a breakfaſt to the States Generall, England only a Dinner; The Sweed and the Danes but a Colation, boaſting that thoſe Kingdomes were waſted by ſuch warrs that had inriched the States Generall. *A moſt wonderfull alteration within the memory of man (in this age of wonders as the Appealants Calls it) ſince the States of Holland and the States Generall ſent their Deputies to the publick aſſemblies at the Hague with Roaken flesh and cheeſe in their Rye ſacks, out of neteſſity to ſave Expences in harbours; That are now able to contend with ſoe many Kings and Princes.* An: 16

Upon the laſt Alliance betweene France and the United Provinces, the French King eſtabliſhed an Eaſt-India Company, Ordanning that it ſhould be noe indignity to any of the Princes of the bloud or others of the Nobility in France, to adventure and become participants in that trade. The Hollanders being ſtatled thereat fearing it might deminish their traffique, they ſent *Monſieur John Tylliot*, a Captaine of horſe in their Militia to make ſome diverſion and give Diſcouragments to that enterpriſe, who being wel acquainted at Paris, and in the French Court inſinnuated in all Companies that they would looſe their principall ſtocks, which adventured upon any ſuch long Voyages, where the Hollanders would both undermine and overeach them in all their undertakings, but for his paynes the King committed him to priſon, where he remayned two

years and upwards untill ſome returne Shipps came from the East-Indies to manifeſt the contrary. *It is an old dutch principall, where the Hollanders cannot accomplish their deſignes by force, they will indeavor it by any ſiniſter means, which makes the States Generall ſoe often pawne their ſoules their faith, and reparation, in publick treaties (to gaine time and optunities of advantage) when at the ſame inſtant they intend ſhall never be performed.* An: 29

In the yeare 1665. the Hollanders haveing refuſed to performe the laſt treaty with the King of great Brittaigne, and to make reparations to his ſubjects for their loſſes and Damages according to the ſeverall and reſpective Articles of the ſayd treaty. Appeals were made by all men to the ſword for Juſtice, and a warr was proclaymed by his Majeſty againſt the States Generall, with an Unamions conſent of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, who granted many Millions of Pounds Sterling to carry on that enterpriſe, which did neither humble the Hollanders nor procure any honour or ſatisfaction to the King or Kingdome (*Notwithſtanding all the bloud and treaſure ſpent.*) In any of thoſe poynts inſiſted and agreed upon in the yeare 1662. ether concerning the *Bona Eſperanza* and *Henery Bonadventure*, *liſt of damages*, *Polleron, or regulation of trade in the Eaſt-Indies*, where the dutch have obſtructed and ſpoyled the English, and the Subjects of all other Kingdomes in Europe, either by fraude, or force from the Freedome of Navigation, and Commerce, ever ſince they gott any footing there. More particulary *Sir William Courten* and his partners who layd the ſame foundations for trading Voyages in the East-Indies, China, and Japan, from Port to Port. Wherein the Hollanders abſoluty have gotten more bytheir Navigations and force in thoſe Countries, then they did by their goods and money exported from Holland and Zeland, which is contrary to the Laws of Nations and comon Alliance; As their owne Country-man *Grotius* tells them. *Quod Batavi nullum habent jus in Indos, Titulo Inventionis, belli, occupationis, præſcriptionis, aut conſuetudinis.*

Ergo quibuſvis ad quoſvis liberam eſſe mercaturam.

Whoſe rules the Hollanders will not obſerve any further then concernes their lucre or advantage, as may be ſeene in the following relation. **Notwithſtanding the English, the Portugalls, and the Spaniards traded thither and were ſetled there many yeare before the Hollanders as is well knowne to all men that have read any thing of Hiſtory.**

A True Relation of the Dutch East-India Companies Affaires, and trade in India, and parts adjacent in the year 1665. Reported by the commander in cheife sent home by the Generall at Batavia, with their fleete arrived in Holland Anno 1666.

THat **Amboyna** *which yeilded cloves was in a verry good conditon.*
Banda *had yeilded a verry good cropp of mace and Nutmegs.*
Poulcron *which yeilded the best Nutmegs of all the Islands was dilivered unto the English, but as soone as the news came to Batavia of the warr it was taken from them againe:*
Ternate *that the King thereof is obliged by treaty to distroy all the cloves to the end the Spanish should have none.*
Macassar *was to be feared the most of any Indians, the staple of all forraigne Commodities was there by reason of the small toll or Custome which is paid not Exceeding one per cento, sandall wood and Tortell shell is that which the place yeildeth most:*
Bima *yeildeth red wood fitt for dyeing, as also sandall wood, and cowrin a sort of white shells which in many places are used in stead of mony, there are very good horses.*
Solor *and* **Timor** *yeildeth sandell wood, tortell shell, and waxe which is carried to Maccassar: Timor is for the most part Inhabited by portingalls their is Bezoar and black amber to be found.*
Borneo *is rich with diamonds, and pearles, whereunto the great Materam pretendeth, but he is not obayed; here is pepper, Benjamine, camphire, Aquil-wood, calamback, Bezoar &c. The diamonds, are better then on the coast, but the Natives are treacherous and blood thirstye.*
Mallacca *(which belongs to the Company) is not the trade which is used to be in Cullacoes, brought thither by the Moores, nor pepper, which is now found at Iamby, on the west-coast of Sumatra, here is pedro ponco (beleived to be a good medicine against agues) it is found in the heads of porcupines, and are sould for two hundred Rixdollers and upwards.*
Atchien *reduced by the Company Anno 1664. here is store of pepper gould and camphire, better then that of Japan, the Company had three hundred pound waight of gould here last year, there pepper is to be sould to none, but the Company, and that at a certaine price.*
Cica *is possest by the Company who protect the Inhabitants against those of of Atchin, here are great quanteties of Olephants, Rhinoceros, Tigers and other beasts.*

In **Japan** *the Company have their trade on the Iſland Nangeſacky, where the Chineſes trade very much, it yeilds gould, ſilver, Alcomy, copper, camphire, and lackworke, the Goverment of Japan is written and deſcribed in a treatiſe by Caron.*

In **China** *the Company have but one Factory at Hockſieuw where trade is not admitted without difficulty, Eſpecially if the company ſend not an Ambaſſador thither:*

On the Iſland **Formoſa** *the Company have a place called Colang in hope to bring the trade thither, the Iſland is governed by the Son of* **Corinia.**

In the Kingdome of **Torquin** *there was in the year* 1664. *Averie great Crop of ſilke.*

The Kingdome of **Cambodia** *from whence the company trades to Japan with ſmall profit, the Chiefe commodities are muske, Benjamine, ſappan wood, Buck, and Buff hides, their hornes, and ſome Tinn.*

Siam *yeilds Buckskins which are carried to Iapan, and good ſtore of Tinn but the toll or cuſtome is verie high.*

Bengale *is under the Command of the great Mogol, where the company hath a peaceable trade for ſilke, fine callicoes muſke and ſugar.*

In **Cormandel** *they have ſeverall Factories, where they buy ſtore of callicoes and ſell them through out whole India.*

Maſſilipatnam *yeilds diamonds from the Mine Golcanda, Gum Lack and Iron beſides other Marchandiſes.*

At **Pegu** *under the Goverment of Cormandell, are the beſt Rubyes of all India.*

In **Perſia** *the company have two Factories, one at Camron, the other at Spahan, where goods are ſould at great profit, Eſpecially ſugars paying ſmall tolls, but their ſilke is verie deare. In regard of the contract made with the Perſians Anno* 1651.

At **Suratt** *and* **Guſarat** *the company ſells great quantities of ſpices for callicoes and diamonds.*

At **Ceilon** *that rich Iſland for* Cinnamons *all was in good condition.*

At **Batavia** *the Garriſon was about* 2000. *ſtrong, where the company for want of mony, take it at Intereſt and pay one and a halfe and two per cent for a month.*

In **Batavia** *was a good Cargo to be ſent home, but by reaſon of the warr with England, ſix of the beſt Shipps were kept there, that they might not fall into the hands of the Enemie.*

The **Engliſh** *have little or no trade at Bantam, Maccaſſar, Iamby, Bengale, Cormandell, Surat, and Perſia, Through want of mony and comodities,*

duties, wherewith if the company were ſupplied, they would carry the whole trade of India.

The **Cape bon Eſperance** *was in good condition, the Garriſon 500. ſtrong, labouring to finish the Caſtle, There they want Slaves to manure the Land, and wood for fire and timber, the Vines and Olive trees grow there very well.*

At **Sumatza**, *from* **Jamby**, **Palambangh**, **Andzigoi**, **Achien**, *all Factories in the ſayd Iſland, where no other Nation now is admitted to buy pepper.*

At **Queda** *from* **Perah Ligor** *is a reaſonable trade for tinn, from* **Arracan** *they have rice and Slaves for there ſervice, at Batavia, from the coaſt of Cormandell 250. Thouſand pounds yearly in Callioes.*

THe yearly returnes from India Amounts unto twelve hundred Thouſand Pound Sterling and upwards, one yeare with another in time of peace. Their Equipage and charge of goods laſt year ſent amounted to 760000 pound Sterling.

The Over-plus is divided unto the participants or imployed in the payment of debts.

The originall ſtock of the Companie was 600000. pound ſterling: Amſterdam hath an halfe parte of the ſtock, Zeland a fourth parte, Delf and Rotterdam an eight parte, Horne and Enchuſen and eight parte.

They have 140. ſaile of Shipps effective in ſervice and 25000. men: Mariners and Land Soldgiers: The Company being firſt ſetled in the yeare 1602. have improved themſelves to a great height by the deffects of the Engliſh.

All which was orriginally raiſed out of pickled Herrings, and Codd-fish, taken upon the Engliſh coaſt ſince Queene Elizebeth *toke the Hollanders into her protection. Whereby they ſupplyed not only themſelves and France but ſerved the vaſt armies of Auſtria and Spaine, Sweeden and Poland, who made a great conſumption of thoſe Fish; that increaſed the Hollanders wealth ana ſtrenght*; Which may be ſoner retrenched by an Honourable peace, and induſtrious Acts of invitation, then by a treadious & diſtrutive warr.

IN the years 1666. and 1667. there happned Severall Remark-able things not to be forgotten. The King of great Brittaigne having the yeare before granted *Speciall Letters of Repriſall* againſt the Hollanders, unto *Sir Edmond Turnor Knight* and *George Carew Eſq:* their Executors Adminiſtrators and aſſignes (in conſideration of the great loſſes and damages that *Sir William Courten* and *Sir Paul Pyndar* had ſuſtained by the United Netherlanders) to continnue Effectuall in the Law untill the ſumme of 151612. Pound Sterling should be reprized from the States Generall and their Subjects, or ſatisfied by the East-India Company of the Netherlands.

Whereupon ſeverall comiſſions were granted to diverſe Captaines (conformable to the Letters pattents from his Majeſtie) who in perſuance thereof brought in many Shipps, ſayling from the enemies Ports, built in the enemies Countries, laden with enimies goods, and bound to the enemies Citties and townes; Yett they were coloured, and claymed by English Marchants, or the Subjects of neutrall Princes and States, who by Extrajudiciall proceedings, obtained ſuch orders and reports that cleared the ſayd Shipps and their ladings (excepting thoſe that were fraighted with ſalt Viniger and Cheſtnutts, not worth the duties and charge of contending) **But** during thoſe proſecutions ſeverall of the Captaines detained ſome Shipps according to the Cuſtomes of other Nations, to be tryed by judiciall hearings in the Admiralty Court, upon preſumptions that the Shipps and goods belonged to the French, Dutch, or Danes, all then in confederacy and declared enemies to the King; Yett they were diſcharged even upon thoſe very Circumſtances that in other countries English Shipps and their ladings, had bin often confiſcated.

The claymours However, pretending their voyages were ſpoyled by bringing in their Shipps under thoſe Letters of repriſall, which diſcouraged their trade, they obtained a Proclamation to ſuſpend the Execution of the letters pattents (*pro tempore*) and likewiſe an order of the Councel-table **dated at Withthehall the 10. of Auguſt** 1666. (*old ſtille*) **ſigned by ſeverall Lords of the Councell to gratifie the Spaniſh Agents and their confedrates**/ Whereby M.r *Carew* was committed to the priſon called the fleet, notwithſtanding he offered to give ſufficient bayle in any Court of Judicature, to Anſwere any pretence whatſoever the claymours had againſt him which

was denied, and M.r *Carew* forced to remayne a prisoner, untill the most dreadfull fyer in London, had consumed all the houses about him. But stopt at his owne dwelling house in the Parish of St. Andrews Holborne, where his severall tenements adjacent escaped those flames that perished his next neighbours houses. *And it is very Remark-able*, That the Pensionaris *John de Witt*, M.r *Carews* grand adversary concerning the Letters of Repriſall **was Massacred at the Hague on the** 10. **of August** 16-2. (*old stile*) where *Mr. Carew* was then a prisoner, and by treating those burgers with wine and brandy in his owne defence, contributed much towards *John de Witts*
An. 50. distruction, *Nescio mens Hominum fati sortisque.*

Captaine *Tyrence Byrne* in persuance of the sayd Letters pattents for Repriſall being fitted out with a small frigat (by Mr. *Ionathan Frost*, the owner) seized a fly boate nere Portland bay about the month of Julij 1666. laden with French Wine and salt, bound from France for Holland, which Shipp being brought into Poole and from thence to Chichester, the Capt: sent to Mr. *Suckley* his owne proctor for a Comission out of the Admiralty Court (to examine the Master and the Marriners of the prize) which was directed to the Magistrates and a publique Notary in Chichester, who found upon the Examinations, that the Shipp was dutch built, the goods Consigned to Dutch men, and the Marriners to be Hollanders borne and inhabitans there: Yett upon returne of the sayd Comission, Mr. *Peter Gerrard* and afterwards Mr. *Peter Victorine* claymed the sayd Shipp and goods, pretending they belonged to Mr. *Michaell vander Plancken*, *Andreas vande Bogard*, and Mr. *John Neitz* of Brugis in Flanders, under the Notion of the Shipp *Godelieve*, belonging to that Citty.

Then *Sir Lyonell Jenkins* Judge of the Admiralty Court decreed that there was good cause of seizure, and ordered that the claymours might have the Shipp and goods forthwith restored upon bayle to abide the sentence of the Court upon hearing the cause, which the Captors consented unto, but the claymours refused it having brought their Action at Law against *Captaine Byrne* and arrested him by writt out of the Admiralty Court in 1000. pound damages, upon pretence of a false seizure, breaking bulke, and making sale of some salt at Poole to buy provisions for the men; Whereupon the *Captaine* gave sufficient bayle to Answere the claymours, who neglected to give caution and take away the Shipp and

goods which were left with the *Vice-Admirall* at Chicheſter for that purpoſe.

Sone after the *Captaine* and his ſuerties that were bayle for him, moved for a prohibition, but *Sir John Keelinge* then Lord Cheiſe Juſtice of England, refuſed an allowance thereof, notwitſtanding by the knowne and eſtabliſhed Laws of the realme, ſuch matters of fact alleadged to be committed within his Majeſties Ports, were to be tryed in his Majeſties Courts of record by Juries, and not to be brought into any Arbitrary way before incompetent Judges. Afterwards the claymors upon new atteſtations from the ſame Marriners, and ſome pretended certificates ſent out of Flanders, mentioning that the Shipp and goods belonged to the Subjects of the King of Spaine, which ought to have been certified by Commiſſioners appointed out of the ſame Court, whereby the perſons might have bin interogated, yett a reſtitution was thereupon decreed by the Judge of the Admiralty, and likewiſe confirmed by the *Lords Comiſſioners* for prizes, ſoe that the Shipp and goods were actually delivered by the *Vice-Admirall* to the claymors accordingly, and 150. Pound Sterling was left to be payd in Chicheſter that the Maſter and the Marriners of the prize had expended, for which *Captaine Byrne*, and *Froſt* were ingaged and afterwards ſued.

Nevertheleſs *Sir Walter Walker*, and Mr. *Franklinn*, then adviſed the Claymors without any diſcontinuance of their former Action againſt *Capt: Byrne* to exhibite Articles in the Admiralty Court joyntly againſt *Sir Edmond Turnor*, *Mr. Carew*, *Captaine Byrne*, and *Mr. Froſt*, wherein they were charged with treſpaſſes and ſpoyles for goods imbeazilled and plundered (by their owne men.) **And** from thence a ſentence was drawne againſt them for 1800. pound damages, which was pronounced by *Sir Lyonell Jenkins* in favour of the claymors, who inſiſted that the ſayd damages cheifely arriſed by leakage and avarage, and ſoe would make double the profitt of their voyage by the ſeizure, more then if they had eſcaped *Captaine Byrne*. From which ſentence the Captaine and Mr. *Froſt* appealed to the ordinary deligates, but *Sir Edmond Turnor*, and Mr. *Carew* appealed ſpecially unto *Sir Orlando Bridgman*, then Lord Keeper of the great Seale of England and prayed that ſome judges of the Common Law might be appointed as adjuncts to conſider of the Nullity of the ſayd ſentence, which *Sir Walter Walker*, and Mr. *Franklinn* moſt vexatiously oppoſed by a Requeſt, and inſiſted that *Sir Edmond Turnor* and

Mr. *Carew* might be ordered to give bayle to abide the sentence of the Judges deligates, **or that their Appeale might be rejected which** Sir Orlando Bridgman, **irregularly appointed. Although not caution was given by them** *Prima instantia*, neither were *S.r Edmond Turnor*, or Mr. *Carew* at any time summoned or arrested in the sayd cause, or ever made any defence, or were concerned therein. Yett the sayd *Sir Walter Walker* and Mr. *Franklinn*, forced the sayd *Sir Edmond Turnor* & Mr. *Carew*, to give extraordinary caution to avoyde that impertinent sentence, which they threatned should be executed upon their persons. And which still depends before the Judges deligates & adjuncts. And ought to be declared null and voyde to all intents and purposes against *Sir Edmond Turnor* and Mr. *Carew* (admitting *Captaine Byrne*, and Mr. *Frost*, were guilty of any thing layd to their charge) **And if the Subjects of England should not be admitted to ap-**
A. 33. **peales and revisions in such cases, they would be rendred in a worse Condition, then any slaues in Spaine or Turkey.**

As it is against the Law both divine and Civill, that one person should be punished for the offence of another, soe it is as unreasonble that the claymors should take any advantage (against *Captaine Byrne* and Mr. *Frost*) of their owne willfull reglect, or to seeke after treble the value of all the goods, that they cost in France, when there was good cause of seizure, which made them lyable to the charge and expences of bringing up the Shipp, and making inquiry after the confiscation. And it was Lawfull for the Captaine to prosecute for the Shipp & goods, in the names of *Sir Edmond Turnor* and Mr. *Carew* persuant unto the Letters pattents, without subjecting of them to any offence, they being Turstees for a Corporation of Creditours and altogether passive in matter of fact.

Captaine Byrne-and all other *Captaines* had only power to Execute their Commission according to the rules and Directions contained in the Letters pattents, if they transgressed those Limitations it was their owne Act, and not *Sir Edmond Turnors* and Mr. *Carews*, *The Maxime, Qui facit per alterum facit per se*, is relative to Civell Actions where all things are done persuant to a Lawfull Authority. Personall injuries, cannot be comprehended within any deputation or Comission whatsoever, and it would be of evill consequence, if such provisionall sentences should be confirmed and brought into Presidents. **Being contrary to Law, and the very express words of His Majesties grant declared in the sayd Letters Pattens**

wherein its mencioned in the laſt clauſe of the Patent, that this Royall Comiſſion ſhould be fauorably interpreted and conſtrued in all reſpects to the benefitt and advantage of Sir Edmond Turnor **and** George Carew, **their Executours Adminiſtratours and aſſignes.**

Captaine *Edward Lucy*, and Capt: *John Holmes*, in proſecution of their Comiſſions under the ſayd Letters Pattents, did within the ſpace of three months, take, ſink, & burne Nine Shipps of the French, Dutch, and Danes, yet they mett with ſuch diſcouragements at home, that rendred their enterprizes rather burthens to themſelves and their Friends, then any advantage or profitt to the Heires Executous or Creditors of *Sir William Courten*, *Sir Paul Pindar*, and *Sir Edward Littleton*, who were alſo blamed for ſpoyling the Kings enemies. And Mr. *Franklinn* to shew an abſolute prejudice againſt Mr. *Carew* adviſed Mr. *Ioas Evertſen* (a dutch claymor) his brother in Law to arreſt him in a vexatious action of 1000. pound, by writt out of the Admiralty Court upon pretence of a ſpoyle done by *Captaine Heyden* to a Hamburger in the month of Auguſt 1666. and although ſufficient bayle was given into the Court to anſwere the Action, Yett noe proſecution was ever made againſt him thereupon, nor any Coſts payd him for his vexatious trouble.

It is not difficult to regiſter the names of ſeverall Hollanders, French-men, and Danes, that traded all the time of the late warr in the names of Flemings, and Hamburgers, and that had alſo their correſpondence in England, to colour and protect their Shipps and goods by colluſive teſtimonialls, and Commiſſions out of Flanders and the Hantz townes. Even as ſeverall Hookers and Dogger boates of Zirrickzee, and Herring-buyſes of Mazeland-ſluice, Scheydam, and Anchuſen, Fished freely as Oaſtenders and the Subjects of other neutrall Princes, which incouraged the Kings enemies in thoſe times of extreamity; Whilſt *His Majeſty* of great Brittaigne, laboured under all the difficulties imaginable that were brought upon the Kingdome, through the corruptions and ſelfe intereſts of perticular men.

In the yeare 1667. After the rage and fury of the ſword, fyer, and peſtilence, had abated, and the King was treating (in the territories of the Hollanders) at **Breda** concerning a peace with the States Generall, France, and Danemarcke, the States adventured upon a ſignall exployt to burne His Majeſties Shipps at Chattam,

Supposing that English men could digest fyer both by land and water, then they tr[illegible]mpliantly insisted, that the Act concerning Navigation was dis[illegible]ive to their Commerce, and therefore proposed to have an Article to make it voyde, presuming that such treaties might dissanull Acts of Parliament, as well as Letters Pattents under the great Seale of England, but being advised to the contrary, they prevayled onely for a dispensation, that all goods coming downe the Rhyne out of Germany to the staple at Dort, should be admitted as of their owne growth, and transported to England in dutch bottomes; Then they insisted upon a further provision to be made for *tender Consciencies* concerning all English men, that should transport themselves, into the united Netherlands for protection which was refused. **Only** in favour of *Doctor Richardson*, Minister of the English Church at Leyden, it was consented unto (*Notwithstanding the Yorkeshire Plott*) that all Preachers who were come out of His Majesties Kingdomes, should be free from any impeachment for treason, &c.

The *Hollanders* those conquerours (as they termed themselves) rested not satisfied here, but projected severall Articles in generall termes to acquitt and discharge (*de bene esse*) all Actions and pretentions whatsoever, that his Majestie and his Subjects had against the States Generall and their Subjects from the beginning of the world to the conclusion of that treaty, wherein Pouleron was also to be suddainly *relinquished* that had been 40. years in delivering up persuant to severall former treaties, and the Soveraignity of Surrinam to be surrendred, which had been only possessed some weekes by the Zeland Capers, and retaken from them by the English.

Here was a strange providence and very remark-able concerning Surrinam and Pouleron. This Surrinam was a Colony setled by the Lord *Willoughby*, wherein he had expended all his patternall Estate; And this Lord *Willoughby* was the person that had kept the lands & possessions of *Sir William Courten* and his Heires in the Island of Barbados, from the right proprietors under the pretence of a lease from the Earle of Carlilse, as Lord Proprietor of the Carebee Islands, who had by force supplanted *Sir William Courten* his tenants, officers and Servants, after *Sir William* had setled a Colony there & had expended thirty thousand Pounds Sterling & upwards in fortifications, buildings, and planting, having first discovered, the sayd Island, and been three years in quiet possession thereof.

Pouleron is an Iſland, that belongs to the Heires and Succeſſors of the English East-India Company, that firſt acquired the ſame by their joynt ſtock; and ſuch an Iſland that was taken from them orriginally by vyolence (*which creates noe right*) & annexed to the Hollanders poſſeſſions; This Iſland was waſted by the East-India Company of the Netherlands, after *Cromwells treaty*, and all the nuttmegg trees, were there diſtroyed by Capt: *Kirkhove* and his Soldgiers in obedience to the Hollanders Commands, & the Generall of Batavia, which trees were to have bin reſtored to the English againe in the ſame condition they were growing. This Iſland was after many long delays, delivered to the English, but retaken the ſame yeare againe by the Dutch East-India Company, without any ſatisfaction or price, for the ſpoyle or the ſoyle, whereof the Hollanders, eſteeme themſelves to be for ever acquitted and really diſcharged, without any Act or deed from the orriginall proprietors, who could not formerly agree, how to draw up a diſcharge for the 80000. pound Sterling that *Cromwell* borrowed of them againſt their will, which the Hollanders had payed, by Mr. *William Garraways* Sollicitation, for other damages, *Nor conſent to give him a reward, anſwerable to his paynes for getting that which they loſt by their ingratitude.* An: 53.

Yet the States Generall by the treaty at Breda became obliged to regulate the trade in the East Indies and to obſerve the former Capitulations concerning Surrinam. *Which nevertheleſs* the East- and Weſt-India Companies of the Netherlands afterwards refuſed to performe. *Knowing that* they themſelves doe governe the States of Holland, as the States of Holland doe governe the States Generall. *The Deputies* of the 18. reſpective Citties, which are ſent to the Aſſemblies of the great and mighty Lords the States of Holland, being Directors or participants of the East- and Weſt-India Companies. *The Deputies* of the reſpective Provinces, ſent to the Aſſemblies of the high and mighty Lords the States Generall, being alſo Directours or participants of the East- and Weſt-India Companies. *The reſpective Perſons* or Lords of the Councells of the States Generall, and the States of Holland; As alſo *The reſpective Lords* in the ſeverall Collegies or Chambers of their Admiralties in Amſterdam, Rotterdam, Midleburgh, North-Holland, and Friſland, are likewiſe Directors or participants of the East- and Weſt-India Companies of the Netherlands, and moſtof them *Either Brewars, Soapeboylers, Sugerbakers*, & their ſonns, or *Advocates*, who are alſo the Magiſtrates

Magistrates of the respective Citties, and *Eschivens* in the severall Courts of Judicature, where the Subjects of Forraigne Princes cannot expect Justice in any matters upon Civell Actions brought before them, wherein their owne interests are any wayes concerned, being both parties and Judges themselves, which is a most abominable and intollerable practise. **Especially when Appeales are made from those Competent Judges (soe termed) in the respective Citties, unto the Provinciall Court, and Superior Court at the Hague, where there cannot be any other Creatures found amongst them then of the same mould, before whome the suites and Complaints of many orphants and widdowes have been delayed some 20. and some 30. years, and left still undetermined; who have appealed to Heaven for vengance, which at last is fallen upon the Hollanders for their fraude and oppression.**

If Justice cannot be obtained in their Ordinary Courts of Judicature upon civell Contracts and obligations between English-men and Hollanders, for matters arising within their owne Country, or for debts contracted in England, It cannot be expected that any strangers should find releife against any Director or participant of the East- or West-India Company upon any cause of action reall or personall, for goods, lands, or money, gotten into their hands and possession in forraigne partes, for any spoyle or trespass whatsoever Committed in the East- or West-Indies. Where they make warr and peace, at pleasure.

Tantum Imperium Principis quam Patrimonium majus est. Ad Reges potestas omnium pertinet, ad singulos proprietas.

And the Casuists affirme that a debitor although Judicially absolved, remaynes a debitor, untill he hath given satisfaction.

Jus permaneat semper, nec unquam mutetur
lex vero scripta sæpius.

In

In the yeare 1668. The French King, in right of *Maria* his wife, Daughter of *Philip* the IV. pretending a tytle to the Spanish Netherlands, after the King of Spaines death, entred into Brabant and Flanders with an Armey, and toke poſſeſſion, of *Charleroy, Binch, Ath, Doway, Scarpe, Tournay, Oudenard, Liſle, Armentiers, Cortrick, Winoxbargh,* with the baylewicks Caſteleines and juriſdictions to them belonging, notwithſtanding the Queene had renounced her right and the French King barred himſelfe (as the Hollanders ſay) by the Pyreenean treaty. Which the Lawyers and divines of France, affirme to the contrary, firſt in regard the 400000 Spanish Ducates were not payd by the King of Spaine, promiſed in marriage with the Infanta, which was the ground of the Pyreenean treaty; And **Eſpecially** for that the Soveraignity of thoſe Provinces could not be alienated, ſeperated, or divided from the Crowne by any Colaterall Acts or agreements contrary to the Law of the Country. However a triple Alliance was made betweene the King of great Brittaigne, the King of Sweeden, and the States Generall, tending to reconcile France and Spaine, and to oppoſe the French King in his further progreſſe into the Spanish Netherlands, which triple league procured the treaty at Aken, and produced an accord that France should for ever injoy thoſe places taken by his Armes, and an everlaſting peace was concluded (in terminis) confirming the Pyrenean treaty whereby France, was to forſake Portugall, and leaue that Crowne to the Mercy of the Spaniards, and Hollanders. *Which was more unjuſt, then the French Kings entrance into Flanders was unreaſonable. From whence it appears that publick treatys are not like the Laws of the Medes and Perſians. The ſtrongeſt partyes makes the beſt conſtruction and interpretation of all doubtfull caſes.* An: 33:

In the years 1670. and 1671. the French Forces being Exercized in the new conqueſted Places of Flanders, and Brabant, the Hollanders were as jealous of ſuch neighbours, as the French were troubled at ſuch attendance. The States Generall haveing levied 50000. Soldgiers to watch their motions, by land and water. Then *Admirall van Ghent* nere the Flemish-coaſt refuſed to ſtrick ſayle to the Royall Standard of great Brittaigne, that was carried in His Majeſties owne Brigadine, but Anſwered the demand moſt contemptuously with powder and ball. Afterwards the States General being as unwilling to give ſatisfaction for ſuch indignites and affronts to his Majeſtie, as they were for ſpoyles, and injuries to his Sub-

jects, this preſent warr inſued wherein the King of great Brittaigne, and the French King, have made an Alliance of mutuall aſſiſtance againſt the Hollanders, finding that thoſe Crownes, had formerly taken wronge meaſures to ſuffer the United Netherlanders, which they ſaved from extirpation. to grow ſoe powerfull and great, to contend with them and their Allies. *Which alſo confirmes the*
An. 34 *English proverb, ſave a theife from the Gall-houſe, and he will be the firſt that ſhall cutt your throate, wherefore the league with France proceeds not from ſuch dangerous councells. As the Appealants to the Parliament would ſuggeſt.*

In the yeare 1671. *John de Witt*, Penſionaris of Holland & his faction being drunke with ſucceſs in the former warrs. Over-ruled that party in the States of Holland, who adviſed to raiſe a great Army to oppoſe France by land, and ſuddainly to invade the Biſhopp of Munſters Country. And to make only a defenſive warr againſt England by guarding their owne Coaſt. **But** *John de Witt* Argueing that the three Maritine Provinces (by reaſon of their ſluices) being impregnable by land, there was a neceſſity to keepe the ſea open for their trade and Navigation, otherwiſe they would ſone become beggers, wherefore his Councell was followed, and a great fleete out of hand provided to fight both the English and the French, which the Hollanders (taking their advantage) did ingage on the firſt of June 1672. (*old ſtile*) Wherein the *Earle of Sandwich*, and *Admirall van Ghent*, with ſeverall others of both ſydes perished, when it appeared that the French notwithſtanding their naturall courage, were better at land then at ſea, and the English alone, if they had perſued the victory, might have diſtroyed the dutch fleete upon their owne Coaſt, in that time of conſternation, The French English and Munſter forces, having entred Gilderland, Over-Iſell, and Utrecht, Yett the Hollanders out of an ambitious humour to keepe up their ſinking reputation, expoſed their prints to all partes of the world, ſignifieing that they had beaten two glorious Kings at ſea, and many English-men (*to their ſhame be it ſpoaken*) rejoyed at their owne folly and infirmities, Complying with the appeallants fancies. That from *Cromwells* joyning with the French, the diſtruction of Europe might take its date. *The*
An. 35 *Kingdomes of Cicillea and Naples, made Arragon, and Caſteele much lighter then before. The Weſt-Indies, and the Netherlands putt into the ſcale made all Spaine of leſs waight. Princes that graſpe at more then they can governe and protect, make themſelves unfortunate and their Subjects miſerable.*

In that yeare 1671. if the divell had not owed the Hollanders a shame for their pride and insolency, they might have complyed with England or France, but notwithstanding they saw the dangers approaching, and had faire warnings given them after the breaches of their faith, treatyes, and Alliances, yett in stead of making any reconciliation with either, they persisted in the defiance of great Brittaigne, concerning his Majesties Prerogative in the seas, exposing to sale their medalls and Prints of Chattam, their Pamphletts and pasquills of the King and his Councell, and likewise inraged the French, with their impositions, menaces, and contempts painting the King betweene *Madamoiselle de la Valiere*, and *Madamoiselle de Montspan*, with both his hands under their Petticoates, and this inscription over his head, *Louys le grand Conquerour*, and at the same time painted the Bishop of Munster riding upon a hogg, and his Coach drawne with six wild Bores. Then by order of the King and Councell at Whitehall, the warr was proclaymed, the Dutch Smirna fleete attacqued, and the Exchequer stopt from payment of the Banckers assignments. *Necessity hath noe Law, and people that* An. 36. *cannott be conquered with Kindnes, must be taken upon all advantages to make them mannerly and honest against their wills.*

In the yeare 1672. after that sea fight, when the United Netherlands were invaded by the French, English, and Munster forces (the Women in the Hague having before proclaymed the Prince of Orange, Captaine Generall, the Burgers and Boares in all the Cities and Dorpes voated him their Statholder, and the States Generall in the first weeke of Julij 1672. were forced for their owne defence, to establish him in all the Offices and honours that his Ancestors had injoyed. *Which the Prince of Orange willingly accepted for* An. 37. *their safty in time of trouble, that would not pray for his welfare in time of their prosperity.*

In this juncture of confusion the King of great Brittaigne having a difficult game in hand, wherein the Hollanders and Zelanders, were to be sufficiently humbled, and the French not exalted, His Majesty sent the *Duke of Buckingham*, and the *Earle of Arlington* his Embassadours Extraordinary and Plenipotenciaries to the French King, and the States Generall, who held some conferrences at Utrecht, untill the Burgers of Amsterdam had Cutt the bancks of the Tye, and opened the sluices to drowne the land about that Cittie, then the Magistrates and inhabitants there protested against

any further treaty declaring that they would not doe any thing upon a surprise. *Concluding where they could not make an honourable peace they would runn the hazard of a distructive warr.* An. 38.

The French King in his propoſalls to the States Generall at Utrecht, inſiſted that a Cathedrall Church in every Citty of Holland should be allowed to the Roman Catholicks for Divine worshipp. The Romaniſts giveing theiſe reaſons for it unto the Dome-Heeres there 1. That the Churches were all built by the Roman Catholicks 2. That the Major parte of the people in thoſe United Provinces remayned ſtill Roman Catholicks, 3. That the States had kept the poſſeſſion of thoſe Churches eighty yeares from the Roman Catholicks. 4. That the Proteſtants in France, who denied the Popes ſupreamicy were allowed Churches wherein many of the Netherlanders had free acceſs. 5. And laſtly that it was very ſcandalous that the Roman Catholicks should be confined to ſuch pore conſecrated meeting places for the ſervice of God in the cheifeſt Citties and townes of the United Netherlands, Yett all thoſe Arguments would not prevaile with the Amſterdamers, who pretended that it would be a badge of conqueſt over them, to alter any thing of their goverment in poynt of Religion. And having gotten thoſe Churches by their victorious Armes with ſuch congregations into them they would not ſoe tamely parte with either. *The like congregations are not to be found in any other parte of the world (gathered together by the ſword) regulated by the Civell Magiſtrates as they are in the United Netherlands.* An. 39.

During this confuſion, the Maritine Plenipotenciary *Cornelius de Witt* who had bin newly gratified with 36000. gilders by the States Generall for his good ſervice at ſea in that Expedition, (where the *Earle of Sandwich* was fyred) was contriving how to poyſon or piſtoll the Prince of Orange at land, and to that purpoſe treated with one *William Titchelaer* a Chyrurgion at Peirshill (a tenant under that Plenipotentary) to accomplish the deſigne, *Cornelius de Witt* inſinnuating to him that the Prince being now made Statholder by the meane people, they would not reſt untill they had made him Soveraigne and conſequently ſubverted the Goverment of the Country, and that if he would undertake the buſines to diſpatch him, there were aboue thirty Lords in the Goverment of Holland that would very well requite him beſides he should have 3000. Pound Sterling for his premium, and for the better effecting the deſigne, ſome of the

Lords in the States of Holland, should helpe him to an imployment in the leaguer to be nere the Prince. But the Chyrurgion notwithstanding he had sworne secrecy to *Cornelius de Witt* yett he could not be quiet in his mind untill he had revealed the conspiracy to the Prince. Whereupon *Cornelius de Witt* being apprehended; The Court of Justice heard the evidence, and waighing all circumstances did on **the 10. of August 1672.** (*old stile*) give sentence only for his banishment and the forfeiture of his Offices and Dignities, *But the Commen people in the Hague Banished him and his Bro-* An: 40.
ther John de Witt *on the same day into another world as members not fitt to live any longer in this.*

The Prince of Orange sone after made some alteration amongst the Magistrates of Amsterdam and other places; Then he gave his first assault upon the French at Worden where he come off with loss and a dishonorable retreat. In December following he made an attempt upon Charleroy without succes, when the Duke of Lutzinburgh with his forces from Utrecht burnt Bodegrave and Swammerdam, two of the best Dorpes in Holland, and if the Frost had continnued 24. houers longer they had burnt the Hague, where the people upon the first Alarum removed all their plate Jewells and fine Linnen to Delf, Layden, and Rotterdam. This being done in the absence of the Prince, the Burgers begun to Clamour against him for ill conduct, saying that they were all betrayed, and that the Prince knew of this warr, when he was with his Uncle in England in the yeare 1670. (making merry with venizon pasties) Although the Prince moved altogether by the States order in Millitary affaires, and had not soe much command of the Treasury or Militia, as to preferre a Soldgier or reward a servant. *Princes walke* An. 41.
upon narrow bancks, where their fortunes depends upon such giddey peoples humours.

In the beginning of this yeare 1673. The King of Sweeden interposing as Mediatour betweene all parties, Proposed a Generall Treaty for a peace, and in the interim a Cessation of Armes, the former was seemingly accepted by the States, but the later absolutly refused, yett underhand they desired a cessation with England at sea, for which they would have given 130000. pound Sterling. The States Generall, finding themselves not able to digest the forces of soe many Kings and Princes, at one meale by land, without a free vent backward by water for trade, *Especially for bringing home* An. 42.

their East-India Shipps, they lost this yeare which were of greater value then the price offered for a Cessation.

The Hollanders perceiving their money was not soe courrant in England as formerly. They Appeared under this strange Carracter of *Englands appeale to the Parliament*, which yett did not doe their turne, The Commons gave the King 70000. pound per month, for eighteene months, towards the further expence of the warr, then the Hollanders made a suddaine resolution in the assembly of the States to raise new levies by Capitall lending, to sett out a great fleete, which money was to be payd in before the first of April 1673. (*new stile*) and was done accordingly. The people beng moved by a preamble in the Placcate, and act for raising the money grounded upon the *Lord Chancelors* speech in Parliament, Especially upon that expression (*Dilenda Cartago*) which did surprise the States of Holland, & Zeland, when they were at a straight for ready Cash, their Cantores being empty, & their obligations of little value. The Duke of Brandinburgh having lately Calderzed them out of 200000. pound upon a contract for mutuall assistance, whereby he was to send the States 12000. foote and 8000. horse to be maintained at a joynt charge, but nevertheless he kept both the men and the money for his owne defence upon a better bargaine with the French concerning *Clefe*, and *Marke*. Where severall of his best Townes had been long detained from him by the States. *Here the Hollanders were payd*
An. 43. *in their owne coyne, who never performed any parte of a publicke treaty, further then attended their owne profitt or advantage.*

Now while the States were chaffering about the place of treating, they were using all meanes possible to evade it, by contracting leagues and Alliances with Spaine, and Austria, **to maintaine the Protestant interest** which the Appealants to the Parliament say the Kings Ministers neglected, and rather then they would submitt to England or parte with any thing they had gott by fraude and violence, they send their Agents to Pomerania, Courland, Prusia, and other neutrall Places, to raise both horse and foote to appeare with an Army in the feild, as well as a fleete at sea to treat like Soveraigne Princes, with their swords in their hands, Yet intending noe agreement but upon their owne termes, depending upon their bretheren in England, and Scotland to accomplish their designes, presuming that the Commons there would not have Hol-
An. 44. lands patience to indure an exspensive warr much longer. *The States*

tes keeping to their old Principalls, that there was noe means ſoe approved under heaven to weaken great Brittaigne, as by ſowing ſedition amongſt the people, with notions of introducing popery, or ſetting up an Arbitrary Government by the French Alliance. Although they were not ignorant that it is as impoſſible for a Roman Catholick to be King of England, as a reformed Proteſtant to be King of France. An. 44.

This laſt Summer the States Generall ingaged the English and French fleets in three ſea fights wherein there was noe conſiderable loſs of either ſyde (Excepting *Sir Edward Sprague*) being all fought nere the bancks upon the Coaſt of Holland, Zeland, and Flanders, where the French were leſs uſefull at ſea this yeare, then they were the laſt, which incouraged the Hollanders ſtill to boaſt, and publish in all forraigne parts, that they had beaten the two mighty Kings againe at ſea in three moſt glorious Victories. *This report made ſome perſons rashly to ſay, that the English were either traytours or Cowards*, Notwithſtandig *Admirall de Ruytter* in the laſt ſea fight writt to the States that it was Gods great mercy, he could keepe the ſea to guard their Coaſt. *Although he could not guard the Eaſt-India Shipps upon the Coaſt of Norway*, not daring to adventure for their protection at ſea, any further then the States Armies and their Allies did by land for the releife of Maſtricht, which was ſurrendred within 14. dayes after the firſt ſtormes made by the English and French forces, that much ſurpriſed the Hollanders, to looſe ſuch a conſiderable place in ſoe short a time. *Which plainly demonſtrates to all the world, that thoſe who are Maſters of the feild, are Maſters of the beſt garriſons, even as they that were Maſters at ſea in the yeare* 1667. *were Maſters of the Royall Charles, and the London.* An. 45.

In the month of October laſt, the Hollanders with their Hackney Appealants, degenerated English men, charged their Paper gunns againe with new expedients againſt the meeting of the Parliament, and Framed a Letter in a Dutch dreſſe, directed to the King of great Brittaigne **dated the 25. of October** 1673. (*ſtilo novo*) which they ſent by a Trumpeter, after they had firſt diſtributed many thouſand copies in English and Dutch amongſt their Friends & confederates in England, and Holland, inſinnuating how ready the States Generall had alwayes been to give His Majeſty all reaſonable ſatisfaction for avoyding the miſeries and Callamities inſeperably attending the warr, alleadging that they thought the triple Alliance had bound them eternally from any further rupture, adding

that now the Prince of Orange his interest and theirs being united together with his personall merrit, those consideratons might inclyne His Majestie to peace, making a deduction of all that had proceeded at Cologne, whereby they waued the Lords Plenipotentiares, and appealed from the King unto his Subjects. And at the same time industriously sett on foote a clamour against the Marriage betweene the *Duke of Yorke* and the *Dutchess of Modena*, Then the King prorogued the Parliament untill the 7. of Januarij next, and in the meane time answered the States Letter from poynt to poynt with was sent back by the same Trumpeter. *Whereby it appeared that the States Generall had found instruments purposely to deceive his* An. 46. *Majesties Subject, and delude their owne.*

Then the Appealants consulted with their consorts the Cheife Ministers of State in the Hague, how they should satisfie the Common people in England and Holland concerning the Kings Letter, whereupon they made severall remarques reducing them under Nine heads, which they also published in printe, impudently denying all that was asserted by the King in his Answere, and concluded with a dispute concerning his Soveraignity in the English seas, absolutly denying his Majesties right to the Herring fishing. And affirmed that the Plenipotentiaries at Cologne having not shewne any ground or cause of their warr, it was reasonable for the States Generall to declyne any longer treating there, Especially upon conditions that were unlawfull, and not sufferable for their Subjects, much less to refunde the charge of the warr, or to consent unto a free trade In the East-Indies, or to demolish any forts there.

In this Juncture, the Prince of Orange returned to the Hague with great joy from the Frontiers of Germany, his fortune smiling upon him in the end of this yeare, that frowned in the close of the last, Then the States of Holland, Zeland, and Frizland, to stopp the peoples mouths proclaymed a day of publike thanksgiveing to be solemnized on the 6. of December instant reciting the particulars in all their Courants viz, *First for the glorious Victories at sea against the English and Frensh.* 2. *For taking of Worden by surrender.* 3. *For their good success against Bone and Rynebeck.* 4. *And lastly for the vigorous procedings of the Spaniards upon the frontiers of France since their declaration of warr,* on which day of thanksgiveing the Cannons in every Citty roared, and the Predicants in very pulpitt, by order of

their Superiours handled the remarques upon the Kings Anſwere more then their texts, giving the people ſome crombes of Comfort, that their Friends were working for them in England, Scotland and Yreland, and their Enemies voluntarily leaving Utrecht, Over-Iſſel, and Gilderland, upon termes of brandſcatting, which brings to my remembrance a very remarkable Paſſage, that I lately mett with, on the Monthly day of Humiliation in a Church at Amſterdam. I ſhall only make a short repetition in a paragrafe or two of ſome raptures and ejaculations uſed in the Miniſters Prayers as nere as poſſible can be rendred in English out of the Dutch talke, which I have here alſo incerted. The firſt *Predicant* after he had made a breife confeſſion of the great and manifold ſinns and tranſgreſſions of the congregation, he Expoſtulated in a familiar peticionary way with God Almighty as fallows.

O Heere in ghenade aenſiet uwe dienaeren de Staten van Hollandt; een volck verkoren uyt alle Natien om u te dienen ende uwen Heyligben Naem groot te maken / wy bidden u o Heere aenſiet den wijn-ſtock die uwe handt gheplant heeft in deſe Vereenighde Nederlanden / ende en laet niet toe dat den wilden Beer ofte Beeſten van het veldt het uyt-wortelt. O Heere omme dat ghy ons gheeſten van verſtant hebt ghegheven te kennen de voordeelen die wy hebben / ende de ſwackheden van onſe vpanden / moeten wy daerom vergaen.

O Lord in mercy looke upon thy ſervants the States of Holland, a people choſen out of all Nations to ſerve the, and magnifie thy Holy Name, looke downe wee beſeehe the o Lord upon the vineyard, that thyne owne right hand hath planted in theiſe United Netherlands, ſuffer not the wild Bore or Beaſts of the feild to pluck it up. Oh Lord becauſe thoſe haſt given us ſpirits of underſtanding to deſerne our owne advantages, and our enemies infirmities muſt wee therefore perish.

His Text was in the 16. *Cap. of Exod.* from the 12. *Verse* to the 21. After his Sermon he desired the Congregation to singe the 80. *Psalme*, then the other Minister stept into the Pulpitt, and when the *Psalme* was ended, he uttered himselfe as follows.

O Heere stort uwen zeghen op de Staten van Hollandt onse wettighe Souveraynen / ende de Staten vande Vereenighde Provincien haer gheconfedereerdens de Hoven van Justitie / de Camer van Rekeninghe / ende de Achtbare Magistraten van dese Plaetse / behoudt ende beschermt den Prins van Oraignien onsen Capiteyn Generael / ende gheeft hem victorie over alle sijne vyanden ; O Heere om dat ghy ons in weynighe jaeren hebt gheghéven macht eñ middelen om ons selven soo te water als te lande te beschermen teghen de macht ende booshept van onse vyanden / moeten wy daerom vernietight worden / doet met ons Heere naer uwen wille / doch verlost ons dit mael uyt de handen der Moabiten ende Philistijnen / maeckt ons onderdaenen van uwe ghenade / op dat wy instrumenten moghen zijn van uwe heerlyckheydt / O Heere oft het u ghelieft de herte vanden Coninck van groot Brittaignien te openen / ende de gheesten van sijnen grooten Raedt in't Parlement te verstercken dat Sijne Majestent bewoghen mocht werden tot soodanigen vrede 't welck bestaen mochte met het welvaeren ende reputatie vande Staten van dese Vereenighde Nederlanden.

POure downe thy blessings O Lord upon the States of Holland our lawfull Soveraignes, and the States of the United Provinces their confederates, the Courts of Justice, the Chamber of Accounts ; and the Worp.^ll Magistrates of this Place, Preserve and defend the Prince of Orange our Captaine Generall, and give him victory over all his enemies ; O Lord becauſe thou haſt afforded us means and

ſtrenght in few years to defend our ſelves by ſea and land, from the malice, and power of our adverſaries, muſt wee therefore be deſtroyed, doe with us Lord what pleaſeth the, only this time deliver us from the hands of the Mohebites and Philiſtines, make us the Subjects of thy mercy, that wee may be the further inſtruments of thy glory: Oh Lord that it would pleaſe the to open the heart of the King of great Brittaigne, and to ſtirr up the ſpirits of the great Councell in Parliament, that His Majeſtie may be inclyned unto ſuch a peace that may conſiſt with the welfare and reputation of the United States, in theiſe Netherlands.

His Text was taken out of the 10. Chapter of Judges from the 6. Verſe to the 17. and after a teadious and impertinent diſcourſe upon that Subject, he concluded the day with an exhortation to Charity for releife of the diſtreſſed brethren, whereof one bagg is uſally taken by the Predicant to diſpoſe amongſt the pore Iſarellites, and the other two are diſtributed by the deacons amongſt the afflicted in the tribe of Judah: *Many ſuch pretious men, Slipps of the ſame vine were* An: 47[illegible]
lately planted in England, which brought forth ſower grapes, that ſett the peoples teeth on Edge.

Its poſſible theiſe notions may not affect all English-men, or inclyne them to believe, that there was any neceſſity of a warr, to reduce or humble theiſe godly Hollanders; Which induceth me to tell you in playne English, I knew the time when it was as difficult to gett a good farme, or a houſe for a tenant in England, as it is now to gett a good tenant for either, ſince the Hollanders by their ſeditious practiſes are growen ſoe populous and ſoe great. I knew alſo the time when *Ipſwich*, *Hadley* and *Buildſtone* flourished as much as *Harlem*, *Leyden*, and *Delf*. And when Ratcliffe and Limhouſe flourished as much as *Surdam* and *Dordrecht*. And doe believe there was a time when *Orford*, *Dunwich*, and *Alborough*, and other ancient Sea-port townes upon that Coaſt, had not their Priviledges granted, only to Catch Oyſters, Macharell, and Sprats, where the bancks are washed away with the waues, and their Havens ſtopt up with ſands, while the Fishermen from Anchuyſen, Schiedam, Zirrickzee &c. in Holland, Zeland and Frizland, take the Herrings,

Haberdine and linge with their Busses, Hookers and Dogger boates to increase their strenght and means to dispute the right and Priviledges of free fishing upon the English Coast. *Which brings me also to tell you what the Hollanders say in some of their remarques upon the Kings Answere to the States Letter, but in another style then formerly they writt to* An. 49. *King* James *in the beginning of his raigne.*

In their first Remarque they say that Titus Livius *and all the Roman Emperours gave medalls in gold upon their conquests and Victories. And cite a Text of Scripture in Exod.* 17. *and* 15. *That* Moses *erected an alter when* Ameleck *was beaten calling its name the Lord is my* Banner, *where the verse following says the Lord hath sworne that he will have warr with* Ameleck *from one generation to another. In the fourth remarque they say it is not true that the States were obliged to send Comissioners into England to regulate a trade in the East-Indies, only the* King of great Brittaigne *proposed a reglement, which was soe absurd, that the English nation would have a trade equall to the Hollanders, which was fomented by the French, and for feare something might be undertaken by the French against their State, they sent* Monsieur van Bewninghen *for England to remove all sinister impressions, that the French proposalls might have made upon his Majestie against the* Triple Alliance, *and offered for the preservation of the peace of all Christendome, to make a defensive, and offensive warr against France for the further confirmation of the* Triple Alliance, *which was rejected and a league made since with France contrary to the* Triple League (*which the* French Ministers presumptiously called The Beggers agreement.) *And in their Ninth, Remarque which concernes only the Herring fishing, they say can any body lay clayme or make pretence to wha the never yett possessed, was it not indeavored in the yeare* 1635. *by* King Charles *the first, His Majesties Father to introduce a tribute by forcing the same with some Shipps of warr, which is repugnant to the longe and free custome of Fishery, that for*

theiſe laſt 140. *years* (Perſuant to the treaty made in the yeare 1495. betweene England and their State) *hath bin continually and quietly practiſed and injoyed untill the yeare* 1635. *as aforeſyad.*

Now I appeale to the greateſt Champions for the Hollanders in any parte of his Majeſties Dominions, Whether they can heare without greife, and Aſtonishment ſuch impudent Arrogant expreſſions belched out by the States and their Pedicants, and Audatiouſly applied to themſelves, with reflections upon the King and his Kingdomes, or whether they can with patience heare the States and their mercinaries to give the King of great Brittaigne the lye concerning the Eaſt-India trade, or be perſwaded that the only way to preſerve the peace of Chriſtendome was to joyne with the Hollanders in an offenſive and defenſive warr againſt the French King, that hath lately conſumed ſoe much treaſure, and waſted ſoe many families of the Nobility, and gentry towards the Chaſtizing of thoſe high and mighty Lords, and great and mighty Lords, that toke their titles from a French Complement, and were protected by the French Kings againſt all their Adverſaries for the ſpace of fifty eight years together, or whether they can containe themſelves any longer when they heare thoſe States affront the King of great Brittaigne in that peremptory manner to tell him, that the Crowne of England was never poſſeſſed of the herring fiſhing, or that the late King his Father had not force of Armes in the peare 1635. to obſtruct their right to the herrings upon his owne Coaſt, where they claymne the priviledge of free Fiſhing by preſcription of the treaty Anno 1495. which was 77. peares before they were acknowledged to be free Countries, and had the liberty of the Engliſh Coaſt in Compenſation of the leagues offenſive and defenſive againſt France, who were then the Hereditary Enemies of the Crowne of England.

But it is objected by their Friends that if the Kings Subjects ſhould eate any quantities of herrings, barrell codd, or ſtock-fiſh, there would not be ſuch a conſumption of beife, mutton and veale in his Majeſties Kingdomes, which brings up the rents of Land. And it is pretended that the King is at noe loſs by the Hollanders, Zelanders, and Frizlanders fiſhing for herring

and codd, upon his owne Coast which otherwise would be lost for want of taking, and all the Clopsters, Monasteries and Religious houses in the Spanish Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Fzance, Westphalia etc. would be left distitude of pzovisions which by the stzickt rules of their Religion doe abstaine fzom flesh severall weeks in a peare, and severall daps in every weeke which in England, Scotland and Ireland, since the Reformation the Pzotestants are not obliged to doe.

As to the Kings Right to the Herring fishing. It admitts noe dispute, being upon his owne Coast. But if any man gives nourishment to a vulture, or huggs a serpent in his bosome, he map be distzoped for his kindnes and czedulity, As for the Herrings and Codd, that would be lost for want of Catching, and the Monasteries and Clopsters left destitude for want of pzovisions, it is a gzeat fallacy. There would be noe less fish taken if all stzangers were obliged to pap the King a pearelp tzibute for an acknowledgment of that right, which the Laws of God, the laws of nature, and the laws of nations, appzopziates to the King of great Brittaigne upon his owne Coast: And it would not undervalue the pzice of Lands, or lessen the value of mutton beise or beale, if more Herrings, Codd, and ling, were Eaten in England, but rather inczease the publick Tzeasurp, the rents of Lands, and the particular Estates of all tzades men. And for incouragement to the Fishing tzade at home, if Every Inkeeper Alehouse keeper, and vintener in England, should be obliged to bup a barrel of pickled Herrings once a peare. The Hollanders doe esteeme every stzanger, that comes to inhabite in their united Pzovinces to render unto the publick pearlp (viis et modis) 5. pound sterling at least, although he be of a meane Capacitp, there being soe manp Excises / Verpounding: Poll money, Chpmdp money etc. That fzom every Burger who expends 150. pound per annum in his Familp a third parte of it goes to the States for publick uses. And if the Fishing tzade were ushered in againe to the ancient sea porte Townes of Suffolke, Norfolke, Lincolne, Yorke and Northumherland, fzom whence the first Herring fishers carried it unto Anchusen in North-Holland, upon certaine pzivileges gzanted them there (as map be seene both bp the records in the Statehouse and Three Herrings given in an Eschutchen for the Armes of that Citty) It would multiplp His Majesties Subjects

by drayning other places to come where they might take the Fish freely here their owne dores, and finde as good, and as quick marketts from thence, as they doe in Holland, Zeland, and Frizland, where they yeild ready money into all partes, after the Fishermen returne home from their trading voyages of the first herring season.

Midsomer Herrings taken by the Hollanders upon the English and Scotch Coast, are soe fatt and delicate, that they are sold in all the 17. Provinces and partes adjacent for 1. and 2. stivers a Herring. And in the later end of the yeare towards Lent, when the fattnes is almost consumed with the salt and pickle, those English Herrings are scalded in fresh water, and eaten for great dainties with vinger, oyle, and pepper, in Harbours, Cloysters and other places. There are Herrings in great aboundance upon the Coast of Holland, Danemarke, and Norrway, but very leane, and in the Zuyder-sea from Amsterdam, to the Texell, they are taken in such quantities, that the pore people buy 40. and 50. for a stiver by the name of Pan-herrings, which are not fitt for pickle, therefore the Hollanders runn to the Coast of England, and Scotland, where the Fishing, is more advantageous to the States, then the silver Mines in the West-Indies is to the King of Spaine, or the spice trade to the East-India Company of the Netherlands. And the reasons are very playn, and obvious unto all intelligible men viz: **First** in regard of the great numbers of Handicrafts, and trades men that are imployed and maintained by the Fisheries, which increaseth the publick revenue with their infinite payments they make to the Pactors of wine, beare, &c. where 28. severall excises are payd at the eating of an egg.

Secondly from the great multitudes of sea-men that are bredd up by that imployment, and made fitt both for the service of Marchant-men, and men of warr for the defence of their Country.

Thirdly by the great traffique that is raised from the product of Herring and Codd-fish, which drawes yearly 250000: pound Sterling in ready money from other partes into the United Provinces, besides the staple Commodities of those other ajacent Countries, soe that the United Netherlands doe multiply the stock of their owne Country yearly by those Fish, which they have for Catching from the English Coast, and runns into all their Cantores and Treasuries, and from thence out againe to build their store houses, wharfes, Castles, sluices, Shipps, Dikes, dambes, bridges &c. *Wherefore it was high time* as well to looke into their strenght, as into their wayes of acquiring it. And to question them for

their breach of leagues, and treatyes, for feare of further assaults, and surprises.

The only Argument that Cato the Elder used in the Senate of Rome for
An. 49. *distroying the Citty of Carthage, was from a similitude he used concerning greene Figgs, that were growing in Carthage whithin foure days before, which he brought into the Senate, when the matter was in debate, from whence he implied, that it was not safe, to have soe great, and soe dangerous a neighbour soe nere, that might surprise them, before they could be ready to defend themselves. Then reflecting upon the contracts and Covenants, soe often violated by Carthage. The* **old Romans burnt and razed that Citty to the ground.**

An. 50. *But out of the Ashes of Carthage, there strunge up those Pirates of Tunis and Algiers,* that have proved more troublesome unto all Europe then the Carthaginians were greuious to the old Romans. The Zelanders have followed their exemples, since the trade went from Midleburgh to Amsterdam, upon the loss of Sluice in Flanders, when the generall Marchants that removed, could be noe longer secure there, and the Marchant adventurers retyred to Delf, then to Rotterdam, then to Dort, now noe where, since their Charter is broken, and the English staple of Cloath, exposed to contempt that was once accounted the glory of England.

As to the spice trade which the Hollanders have ingrossed by secreet fraud, and open violence. The States Generall cannot be soe vaine to believe, they shall injoy it any longer then there may be an opertunity to take it from them againe, notwithstanding they have strenghtned themselves in the East-Indies, not only to trade, but to fight there, which is a new way of Marchandizing, that the English were not accustomed unto.

POleron, Amboyna, and Jaccatra (**now called** Batavia) **were all the possessions of the English, and the spice trade, was by Covenants and contracts divided betweene the English and the Dutch Companies. The Shipps** Bona Esperanza, and Henery Bonadventura, **belonged to English-men, and were taken from them in time of peace, by the East-India Company of the Netherland? who have not yett given any satisfaction or reparation for the same, or for the damages sustained by the loss of their voyages, but are left to the proper Remedies.**

The product of Fish and spice, have brought the Hollanders all thiugs of the growth of other Countries. And by consequence thereof, they have not only brought downe the price of English Tinn, and the staple goods of English Plantations, but have also lessned the value of all English Woolen Manufactures, by their linen Woolesy, and Fustaine stuffes, wherewith they now doe furnish the Boares, and Boarines, which formerly used to weare good English Cloath, and the better sort of peopell Apparell themselves with silks, Mohaires, Chamletts, and velvetts, purposely to discourage all English woolen Manufactures, and incourage their owne, where they are cheaper wrought with pickle herrings and buttermilk, then they can be made in England with good beife and stronge beare. The Hollanders now are resolved to give noe more for a pound of English woole in the Cloath, stuffe, or stockings, then they think it worth the working, or for English lead or oare, then they esteeme the labour of digging, and smelting, and soe imploy their Factors in England to buy it accordingly, Although they sell their nuttmegs cloves and mace, at their owne prices, more then treble advantages, and their fine threads for 30. per cent profitt and vpwards.

And because the Weavers / Spinners / Knitters and other people in the Netherlands (whose necessity makes them sparing and laborious) should not stand still for want of worke / they are not only furnished from Scotland with woole upon sheepe skins (cum Privilegio) but indirectly with English woole / welsh and Irish woo'es in great quantities. And directly with Spanish wooles in English bottomes / and Cotton woole which is fallen from a noble to Nine pence / as sugars etc. are since Surrinam was surrendred to the Zelanders. And since the new England Shipps with divers others (dutchified English men) are yearly fraighted from Virginea and Barbados that never arrives in old England / but carried with spde windes into Holland and the East Countries whereby his Majestie is notonely defrauded of his Customes, and his seamen discouraged, but the goods undervalued which ought to be menaged to greater advantages of the King and his Kingdomes.

It is Convenient *now to shew you, when the house of* Bourgundy *became allied with the house of* Austria. *And* Austria *with* Spaine, *as also their respective successions, & likwise the severall successions in the Crownes of England, and France. And consequently when the Hollanders, and their confederated Provinces of the Union, revolted from* Spaine *and* Austria, *and made themselves Soveraigne States; And after some observations thereupon, give you a more perticular answere to Englands appeale. And soe for this present yeare conclude.*

A breife description of the first Allian-ces betvveen the Houses of Bourgundy, Austria, and Spaine, vvith the severall successions of Emperours, Kings of Spaine, Kings of England, and France, since that Alliance.

Philip Duke of Bourgundy *the* 30. *Earle of Holland, Zeland &c. That first Instituted the Order of the Golden Fleece, dyed in the yeare* 1467. *leaving Charles his only* Sonn *and heire, his Successour. who was slaine at the battaile of Nancy, and left* Maria Dutchess of Bourgundy *his only Daughter & heire, that Married* Maximillian Arch-duke of Austria, *Sonn and heire, of* Fredrick Emperour of Germany, *by whom she had* Philip *her only Sonn, that Married* Jane *the Daughter of* Ferdinand *and* Isabella, *King and Queene of Arragon and Castile.*

Emperours of Germany.

Maximillian the first that Married Maria de Vallois, Duchess of Bourgundy, begun his raigne Anno —— 1493

Charles the fift Married Isabella Daughter of Don Emanuel King of Portugal, and begun his raigne Anno —— 1520

Ferdinand the first Married Anna Uladislai Daughter of the King of Hungary, and Bohemia, begun his raigne Anno --- 1558

Maximillian the second Succeeded his Father, he Married Maria the Daughter of Charles the fifth his neece, and begun to raigne Anno —— 1564

Rodolphus Succeeded his Father Maximillian, he dyed without Issue, and begun to raigne Anno —— 1576

Mathias Succeeded his Brother Rodolphus, he Married Ann the Daughter of Ferdinando Arch-duke of Austria, and dyed without Issue, begun his raigne Anno — 161[illegible]

Ferdinando the ſecond Succeeded his nephew Mathias, and Married Ellenor Siſter to the Duke of Mantoua, he begun his raigne Anno —— 1619

Ferdinando the third Succeeded his Father, he Married firſt the Infanta of Spaine, and ſecondly the Daughter of the Duke of Tuſcany, begun his raigne Anno —— 1656

Leopoldus the Sonn of Ferdinando King of Hungary, was Married firſt to Margaret the Daughter of Philip the IV. King of Spaine, and Secondly to the Ducheſs of Inſprugh, (*after she had unkindly treated the Duke of Yorke,*) begun his raigne Anno —— 1658

Kings of Spaine.

Philip the firſt in the Right of Jane his wife, Daughter of Ferdinando and Iſabella King and Queene of Arragon and Caſteile, begun to raigne Anno —— 1501

Charles the firſt Succeeded his Father Philip, and was alſo Elected Emperour of Germany by name of Charles the fifth, begun to raigne Anno —— 1519

Philip the ſecond Succeeded his Father Charles, and Married firſt Queene Marie of England, and afterward Elizebeth the Daughter of Henery the ſecond, King of France, and begun his raigne Anno —— 1556

Philip the third Succeeded his Father, and Married Anna the Daughter of Maximilian the II. Emperour of Germany, he begun his raigne Anno —— 1598

Philip the fourth Succeeded his Father, he Married Iſabella the Daughter of Henery the IV. King of France, and after her deceaſe Marie Anna the Daughter of Ferdinando the third, Emperour of Germany, begun his raigne Anno — 1621

Charles the ſecond Succeeded his Father Philip, who was begot of Marie Anna, began to raigne Anno —— 1665

Kings of France.

Lewis the XII. deſcended in a direct line from Charles the V. ſurnamed the Wiſe, Married Anna the Widdow of

Charles the VIII. and Daughter of the Duke of Brittaigne, begun to raigne Anno —— 1499

Francis the first Succeeded, and began to raigne —— 1516

Henery the second Succeeded his Father, he Married Catherin de Medecis Daughter of the Duke of Tuscany, begun to raigne Anno —— 1547

Francis the second Succeeded his Father, he died without Issue, begun his raigne Anno —— 1559

Charles the nyneth Succeeded his Brother and died also without Issue, he begun to raigne Anno —— 1560

Henery the third Succeeded his Brother, quitting the Kingdom of Poland, he Married Louysa de Vaudamont and died without Issue, and with him Ended the race of the Vallois, he begun to raigne Anno —— 1574

Henery de Bourbone Surnamed the IV. Succeeded. His first wife was Margaret de Vallois, for want of Issue by her he Married Maria de Medecis, Daughter of the Duke of Tuscany, he begun to raigne Anno —— 1590

Lewis the XIII. Succeeded his Father, he Married Anna the Daughter of Philip the III. King of Spaine, begun to raigne Anno 1610

Lewis the XIV. Succeeded his Father, he Married Marie the Daughter of Philip the IV. King of Spaine, by his first wife, that was the Daughter of Henery the IV. and Grand Father to the French King that now is, who begun to raigne Anno —— 1643

Kings and Queens of England.

Henery the seaventh followed Richard the third, whom he slew at the batle of Bosworth, being of the house of Lancastar, he Married Elizebeth, Eldest Daughter of King Edward the IV. descended from R. Plantagenet Duke of Yorke, the first and next heire to the Crowne, and thereby ended the Civil warr betweene Yorke and Lancaster, he begun his raigne Anno —— 1458

Henery the eight, Succeeded his Father, he had six wives, **first**, Katherin, Infanta of Spaine, Widdow of his brother

Arthur, Mother of Queene Marie, **ſecond**, Ann of Bullaine Mother of Queene Elizebeth, **third**, Jane Seimour Mother of King Edward the VI. **fourth**, Ann of Cleef, **fifth**, Katharin Howard, **ſix**, Katherin Parr, he begun to raigne Anno —— 1509

Edward the ſixth Succeeded his Father, who died without Iſſue, he begun his raigne Anno —— 1546

Marie Succeeded her Brother, she Married Philip the ſecond, King of Spaine, and died without Iſſue, she begun to raigne Anno —— 1553

Elizebeth Succeeded her Siſter, and Married not, she began to raigne Anno —— 1558

King James of Scotland (deſcended from a Daughter of Henery the VII.) Succeeded her. He Married Ann the Daughter of Fredrick the II. King of Denmarke, he begun to raigne over great Brittaigne Anno —— 1602

Charles the firſt Succeeded his Father King James, he Married the Daughter of Henery the fourth, King of France, and begun to raigne Anno —— 1625

Charles the ſecond Succeeded his Father, and Married Katherin the Daughter of John the fourth, King of Portugall, begun his raigne Anno —— 1648

WHEN **the Hollanders** *in the yeare* 15-2. *firſt tooke up Armes under the Conduct of* William of Naſſaw Prince of Orange, *for defence of themſelves and their liberties againſt* Philip *the ſecond, King of Spaine, who ſent the Inquiſition into the Netherlands. The States of the ſeaven United Provinces, continued Nine years in open warr, before they abſolutly renounced the King and his Goverment. The Prince of Orange being murthered at Delfe in the yeare* 1584. *Prince* Maurice *his ſonn ſucceeded him at* 18. *year old, then the States of Holland, with the United Provinces, offered the Soveraignity of their Countrys unto* Henery *the third, King of France, upon any conditions he pleaſed to accept them, who refuſed to be troubled with thoſe people or their Country. Then the States of the Union, made their humble addreſſes and applications to* Queene Elizebeth (*who had uſed her mediation to the King of Spaine for a reconciliation without effect*) *offering the Soveraignity of their Countrys likewiſe unto her Majeſtie, who alſo refuſed the ſame, but in the yeare* 1585. *toke upon her the protection of them and their Provinces. The Zelanders in that Juncture gave their medalls in Gold and ſilver with theiſe*

inscriptions, Luctor, et Emergo. *On the one side, and* Deo favente Regina, *on the other. Whose protection. The Queene continued for* 17. *years in open defiance of Spaine, and the House of Austria; And then dyed.*

It is observed, when the Hollanders were upon Framing their Goverment, they continued many months in Consultation, whither to setle the Roman Catholick Religion, or the Reformed Religion would be most for their profitt and advantage, at last they concluded that the Reformed Religion, would most consist with their Religious concerments, in procuring ayde and assistance from other Princes and States against Spaine. And that a tolleration of all other Religions would most increase their Common wealth: Soe it was indifferent to the Hollanders, which Religion to Chose, they tooke their measure of Religion by their interest. Then the *Jews* that were banished out of *Portugall*, *Italy* and *Spaine*, (for denying Christ and his Doctrine) the ancient Marchants of the world, were joyfully received at Amsterdam. The *Roman Catholicks*, the *Lutherans*, the *Arminians*, and people of all other perswasions, had the like free entertaiment in Amsterdam, and the other Citties, and Townes in the United Provinces, but the Reformed Hollanders (whose Godlines is their greatest gaine) overeached them all.

Its also observed that the Hollanders never atempted any thing of forraigne Comerce considerable, untill the *Jews* and other Nations amongst them, first projected their East- and West-India trade, they were content before their Reformation with the traffique they could raise upon saltfish, butter, cheese, and linnen weaving. *King James* had nickt them in the beginning of his raigne, if their party in England had not strongly opposed it. And to the shame of the English Congregations in the Netherlands be it spoken, The King of great Brittaigne hath not greater enemies in the world then are planted in those assemblies, **Notwithstanding** the affront and indignity that the Magistrates of Midleburgh have showne to English men in appointing them such a convenient place for their Church (in that Citty) *being parte of the house were the Ideotts fooles and made men are kept*, however the States doe pay the Minister in regard those preachers, are obliged to uphold the Doctrine of the Netherlands, and the members of the Congregations doe all contribute much more to the publick charge by excises &c. then the Dutch-men doe in England where they pay their owne

Miniſters themſelves. I ſhall amongſt the number of the ſelected members, that were admitted into the English Congregations, in Holland and Zeland, mention only two Families. Mr. *Iacob Pergens* of Amſterdam, and his Family being one, and Mr. *Peter Boudaen* of Midleburgh in Zeland and his Family the other. Mr. *Pergens* was borne at Cologne in Germany, afterwards he inhabited in the Citty of *London*, and was made a free Denizon of England, in the beginning of the late *King Charles* his raigne, then he tranſported himſelfe to *Amſterdam*, where he was made a Director of the Weſt-India Company, and ſoe remaynes to this time. Mr. *Boudaen* was borne at *Antwerpe*, who lived alſo in *London*, as a Factor, and was likewiſe made a free Denizon of England, then he tranſported himſelfe unto *Midleburgh* aforeſayd, where he was made an Elder of the English Church, and a Director of the Eaſt-India Company, unto which office, his ſonn *Peter Boudaen* after his Fathers deceaſe, was choſen, and *John Bondaen* his Brother a Scheepen, who follows the Capers imployment, and the ſtepps of Mr. *Pergens* and their Anceſtors, whoſe practiſes and unjuſt dealings, are breifely ſett forth in the ſeverall Caſes hereunto annexed. *Willfull fraude, and forgery in private Perſons, is punished with death, both in France and the Spanish Netherlands. But where it his found in Miniſters of Civell Juſtice, the very Pagans expoſed them to the moſt Exquiſite tortures, and ignominious deaths.* How farr the Civell Magiſtrates of *Holland* and *Zeland* are guilty of fraude, and oppreſſion, time will shew. An 51.

Wherefore I have made a perfect Cattalogue of the ſeverall, and reſpective Lords, and Magiſtrates in the Goverment of *Amſterdam*, and *Midleburgh*, with a diſcription of their reſpective Offices, and places in the ſeverall Judicatures for this preſent yeare (1673.) being a true patterne of all the reſt of the Soveraigne Citties, and Townes, in Holland, and Zeland, which have their ſeverall and reſpective Priviledges, whereby may be ſeene, the Frame and modell of their independant ſtructures, and goodly Common weath, and how Geometrically every thing hangs together, yett thoſe Soveraignities, doe not agree well amongſt themſelves. Amſterdam is againſt Leyden, and Leyden againſt Harlem, Rotterdam againſt Delfe, and Delfe againſt Dort, &c. Yea likwiſe the Emperiall Provinces, doe not well accord one with another, Holland is againſt Zeland, and Frizland, againſt Holland, and all the reſt againſt thoſe three Marritine Provinces.

Magiſtrates of Amſterdam Anno 1673. Governing.

Burgermaſters.

Johannes Hudde.
Dr. Gillis Valckenier.
Cornelis Geelvinck, *Heere van Caſtricum.*
Johan Huydekooper, *Heere van Marſeveen.*

} *Theſe are Elected every yeare on Candlemas day 2. of Febr.*

Scheepenen.

Cornelis Backer.
Mr. Johan Corver.
Hendrick Roeters.
Leonard Ranſt.
Jacob vad Neck. Jocobſz.
Johan Appelman.
Nicolas Witſen.
Ægidius Santin.
Hendrick Becker.

Vroteſcape Raden or Common Councell theſe are relected for life.

Dr. Nicolas Tulp.
Barnard Schellinger.
Mr. Johan Rendorp.
Nicolas Pancras.
Jacob van Neck.
Cornelis Geelvinck.
Dr. Gillis Valckenier.
Cornelis van Vlooſwyck.
Nicolas van Loon.
Dr. Roelent Ernſt.
Gerraert Haſſelaer.
Mr. Hendrick Hooft.
Cornelis de Vlaminck, *van Outs-Hoorn.*
Jacob Jacobſz Hinloopen.
Cornelis Backer.
Mr. Coenraet van Beuningen.
Mr. Johan Huydekoper.
Jacob van Neck Jacobſz.
Mr. Johan Corver.
Cornelis Graeflandt.
Johannes Hudde.
Mr. Vincent van Bronckhorſt
Dr. Johan ten Grotenhuys.
Mr. Jacob Borreel.
Leonard Ranſt.
Mr. Nicolas Witſen.
Mr. Nicolas Roch.
Louys Trip.
Nicolas Opmeer.
Coenraet Klinck.
Johan Appelman.
Iſaac Commelyn.
Michiel Tielens.
Hendrick Becker.
Dierick Blom.
Ægidius Blom.

Bewinthebbers or Directors of the East-India Company elected for life.

Johan Munter, *Burgermaſter.*
Daniel Bernards.
Johan Hulſt, *Schepen.*
Nicolas vande Cappelle, *Schepen.*
Jeronymus de Haes.
Dierick Tulp, *Schepen.*
Pieter van Loon.
Dr. Gillis Valckenier, *Burgermaſter.*
Cornelis Backer, *Schepen.*
Pieter de Graef.
Cornelis Gravelandt, *Schepen.*
Mr. Johan Huydekoper, *Burgermaſter.*
Mr. Lambert Reynſt, *Idem.*
Cornelis van Vlooſwijck, *Idem.*
Hendrick Brauwer of *Leyden.*
Nicolas Pancras, *Burgermaſter.*
Hendrick Scholten.
Iſaac Hochepiet, *Iunior.*
Cornelis Silvius.
Hendrick Becker.

Mr. Pieter van Dam, *their Advocate.*

Bewinthebbers or Directors of the West-India Company elected for life.

Jacob Pergens.
Johan Rijckaerts.
Dierick Spiegel, *Schepen.*
Hans Bontemantel, *Schepen.*
Mr. Cornelis Kloeck, *Schepen.*
Johan van Erpecum.
Nicolas van Beeck.
Mr. Arnout Hooft, *Schepen.*
Iſaac van Heuvel.
Mr. Pieter Schaep, *Schepen.*

Mr. Michiel ten Hove, *their Advocate.*

Burgemaſters, Schepenen and Raden elected in Middleburgh the laſt of Iuly 1673. to ſerve for the following yeare.

Burgermaſters.

Mr. Willem Brauwer.
Mr. Chriſtiaen Thibault.

Schepenen or Judges.

Mr. Gillis Munnincx.
Iohan le Sage.
Mr. Iacobus Peckius.
Mr. Ioris Breſt.
Benjamin Rawle.
Mr. Gualterus vander Poort.
Mr. Sampſon de Keyſer.
Mr. Iohan Honinck.
Steven Voet.
Laurens Willemſz Verpoorten.
Mr. Iohan Petri vanden Brande.

Raden or Common Councell.

Iohan Schorer.
Iohan Lampſen.
Mr. Fredrick Huyſſen.
Iohan Boudaen.
Mr. Pieter Duvelaer.
Iſaac Vervaecq.
Iohan Blondel.
Mr. Iohan Becker.
Dr. Gelenus Treſel.
Mr. Iohan vande Poele.
Dr. Anthoni Everaerts.
Mr. Ægidius Malliaert.

Mr. Arnout vanden Helm, *Penſionaris.*

Lords of the Admirallity in Zeland.

Reynier vander Beke, of *Midleburgh.*
Cornelis Pous, of *Sirickzee.*
N. Everſdijck, of *Tergoes.*
Bonifacius Vryberghen, of *Tertolen.*
G. Inghels, of *Flushing.*
Pieter Munnincx, of *Terveer.*
Van Beveren, of *Dort.*
Borſt van Waveren, of *Amſterdam.*
Panhuyſen, of *Uytrecht.*

Memorandum.

That in all Admiralties there are 3. Lords of other Provinces joyned.

Daniel Fannius, *Fiſcael.*
Iohan Steengracht, *Secretary.*

Directors of the East-India Company for Zealand, are 12. elected, to ſerve for their lives, and habe ſtipends with other perquiſites, worth reſpectivelp to everp man, 300. pound Sterling par annum.

Iohan le Sage, *Burgermaſter.*
Gillis Munnincx, *Burgermaſter.*
Alexander de Munck.
Pieter Boudaen.
Arnout vanden Helm, *Penſionaris or Recorder of Midleburgh.*
David van Reyghensberghe.
Willem de Naſſauw, *Heere van*

Odijck, Premier Noble.
Willem Brauwer, *Burgermaſter.*
Daniel Fannius, *Fiſcaal of the Admirallity.*

Iacob van Hooren,
Apollinius Ingels, } of *Flishing.*
Burgermaſters.
Cornelis Kien, of *Terveer.*

Directors of the West-India Company for Zeland.

van Midleburgh.

Johan vande Poele.
Johan Lampſen.
Johan Rodemaecker.
Johan Ronberghe.

van Vliſſinghen.

De Heer van Hecke.
De Heer van Peeren.

van Tervere.

De Heer Lendert Tyſſen.

van ter-Tolen.

De Heer Johan Gripskercke.

Den Advocaet vande Compagnie.

De Heer vander Heyde.

Memorandum.

That the Magiſtrates of Midleburgh and Flushing, will not truſt any of their moneys, upon the ſecurities of lands, houſes, or Comptores in Zeland, for feare of the Comon people, who they have betrayed into the warr, but remitt the greateſt parts of their Eſtates, to London, Amſterdam, and Antwerpe, where they find truſtees for the ſame, to imploy their monies, at interſt Mr. Daniel Fannius, *&* G. Engels, *have gotten* 15. 000. *pound ſterling by this warr, & the laſt,* Mr. Engels *upon the his late mariage before the warr gave the account of his Eſtate to be* 4000. *pound ſterling, now its valued at* 80000. *pound as by his rates in Aſſesments & taxes appears. They, & the Boudaens are the Chiefe parchaſours, in Surrinam, and have many conſiderable plantations there.*

THe *Burgermaſters* of the Citties, in their ſeverall Juriſdictions, account themſelves *Soveraignes*. The Penſionaris, is the *Recorder*. The Schepen, are the *Judges*,

who with the *Burgermasters* doe heare, and determine all causes both Civell, and Criminall; The Raden are the *Common Councell.* Out of whom, and the Colledge of the *Riderschape*, which is their gentry, or Nobility, that have one voice in the 19. The Deputies are chosen, which they send to their Assemblies of the States of Holland, who levys money, upon extraordinary Cases, from their respective Provinces. The Deputies sent to the States Generall, are chosen out of the same people, who are only stipendaries of the Provinces, and doe noe Acts of state, but by the directions and consent of their respective Soveraignes, which they serve. The *Lords* of the Admiralty, who are the Judges of all Sea affaires, and from whome there is noe appeale, but to the States Generall, are likewise selected out of those Magistrates and people. The **Gecomitteerde Raden** or Councell of the States of Holland, who continue at the Hague all the yeare, and act according to their instructions, as a Court of Judicature in all Cases concerning the publike revenues, and deale in matters concerning the Militia, and payments of money, as also for bringing in the severall repartitions, allotted upon the respective Citties, and divisions, towards the publike charge of the Country, are also chosen out of theise and such like worthy members.

The Provinciall Court of Judicature of Holland and West-Frizland, which consist of a certaine number, are also elected out of the Common Councells &c. And sent from the respective Citties, and continues all the yeare at the Hague (excepting the times of their vacations) vnto whome appeales are made from the Scheepen, or Competent Judges of the Citties. Then after a teadious time of trouble, and Expence, if Sentences be Irregulary given by the Provinciall Court (as very often times they are) Appeales are made from them vnto the **Hoghen Raedt**,

or Supreame Court of Judicature at the Hague, who are likewiſe choſen, out of the Perſons aforeſayd, and ſent from the reſpective Citties to the Hague, who alſo remaynes conſtantly there, and have an influence one upon the other, being of the ſame principalls againſt all Forraigners. Then after their Sentences definitive, if the Plantifes, or defendents, have not expended all their patience, money, and creditt. They may have reviſions of their lamentable Caſes (upon ſecurity for Coſts) to ſome parte of the Supreame Court of Judicature, and 3. or 4. of the Deputies of the States Generall, who are, *fac ſimiles*, and Governed by the people. And after all this time ſpent, and oppreſſions layd upon ſtrangers, if they should complayne to their reſpective Princes, or their Embaſſadours abroade, or Miniſters of State at home; The Hollanders impudently reply, that they are Soveraigne States, and who shall be Competent judges, in Civell Actions, betweene them and other Soveraignes, or the Subjects of both, in ſuch Caſes, but ſome neutrall Prince, which cannot be found, that will intermedle with ſuch a perverſe, and wicked generation, as the Holland Soveraignes are, being ſoe teadious in their reſolutions, ſoe tumultuous in their practiſes, and ſoe vncertaine in all their treaties, and contracts, that noe Prince can have any due *Performance* of agreements, from ſoe many Soveraignes & Soveraignities, without a reall caution given by the Generality, that might be a cheque upon them, both by ſea, and land, which may be obtained in this Juncture by the *King of great Brittaigne* to all intents and purpoſes. *Where the Soveraignity, is in the Common people, there is noe ſence of Honour or honeſty. And where Roberies, and ſpoyles, have been often committed, at noone day, there cannot be any ſecurity, without greater Caution.* Amſ:

The Perſonall Security, of thoſe Soveraigne Provinces, and of the Soveraigne Citties, are of litle value, ſince the

Lords of Midleburgh (who have gott soe much by privatering) that were all obliged to make good their Banck of Lending, or Lumbard, cannott be made lyable to answere, the pore orphants, Widdows, and others, whose moneys are drawne by those Magistrates out to the value of many hundred thousand pounds Sterling, and now the Lumbard is become Banckrupt, the pore people, and Creditors, are ready to perish for want. And the Banck of Amsterdam is not infallable, where soe many bills of exchange are payd, with paper ticketts, there being not halfe soe much money in specie, as the Banck, hath taken in upon Creditt.

There is noe reason that the *King of great Brittaigne* should take the word of those States, who cannott (*as they are Soveraignes*) prevaile with any of their owne Subjects, to trust them with 100. pound in money or goods, to be payd bythe publicke, although they would give their obligations for it, unless they would oblige themselves as private persons, whose Estates are visible in actions, as Directors, or Participants, of the East- and West-India Companies; **That** are soe unwilling to part with any thing to Strangers, *upon any termes whatsoever*, which they have gotten into their hands, and possessions, by unrightuousnes, as appeares by the three severall Cases following. **Nett nevertheless**, the Appealants to the *Parliament say*. It is the interest of great Brittaigne, to support the Hollanders and their Goverment.

The Continuation of the Caſe between

Sir William Courten, his Heirs and Aſſignes,

AND

The Eaſt-India Company of the Netherlands, concerning the Ships *Bona Eſperanza* and *Henery Bonaventura*, to the 23. of Decemb. 1673.

With ſome Conſiderations annexed, and Objections anſwered.

SIR *William Courten* late of London Marchant, *Endimion Porter*, Eſquire, *John Weddal*, *Nathaniel Mountney*, *George Townesend*, *Thomas Kynaſton*, Marchants, and divers others Participants with them, ſet forth ſeverall great Shipps, laden with money and Marchandizes, for the Coaſt of India, China and Japan, in the yeare 1636. 1637. and following years, for trading voyages, perſuant to their Letters Patents under the great Seal of England.

After the death of Sir *William Courten*, *William Courten* his Son and Heir, and the ſurviving Partners, ſet forth the ſaid Ships *Bona Eſperanza* and *Henery Bonadventura* (*inter alia*) in the year 1641. for ſupply of their Factories, and to bring home their Effects from India and Parts adjacent.

Afterwards *William Courten*, being indebted to divers Perſons, in ſeverall great ſummes of Money, amounting unto 100000. Pounds and upwards, for which Sir *Edward Littleton*, his Brother in Law, ſtood obliged; The ſaid *William Courten* did by his indenture and Bill of ſale, dated the 26. day of April 1642. grant, and aſſigne, all his Intereſt, and share of ſtock, in the ſaid Ships and Factories in India, to Sir *Edward Littleton*, for his indempnity from the ſaid debts, provided the ſurplus ſhould be returned to the ſaid *Courten*.

Afterwards *William Courten*, and Sir *Edward Littleton*, reciting the firſt Bill of ſale, and a great debt of 24800. Pounds due to Sir *Paul Pindar*, they grant and aſſigne unto Sir *Paul*, all their Intereſt & share of ſtock, in the Ships *Bona Eſperanza* and *Henery Bonadventura*, with all Freights,

proceeds by a tripartite Indenture, and Bill of Sale, dated the 19. of December 1642. Provided that the ſurplus, should be applyed towards the diſcharge of Sir *Edward Littleton's* ingagements.

On the 25. of June in the year 1643. the ſaid Ship *Bona Eſperanza* with her lading, was taken in an hoſtile manner, in the Streights of *Mallacca*, in her paſſage from *Goa* towards *Maccao* in *China*, by two Ships of warr called the *Vendilo* and *Portugallo*, commanded by Captain *Vermerren* and Captain *Geeland* (and the Lieutenant of the Fort at *Mallacca*) belonging to the Eaſt-India Company of the Netherlands, under a pretence that Mr. *Courten* and his Partners, traded with the Portugalls their Enemies, notwithſtanding there was a Truce made between the King of *Portugall*, and the States Generall, for ten years in all parts of the Indies and Europe, which was concluded at the Hague on the 12. of June 1641. by *Don Triſtao de Mendoca Furtado*, Embaſſadour from *Don John* King of *Portugall*.

In the ſame year 1642. the Officers of the ſaid Eaſt-India Company toke the Ship *Henry Bonadventura* with her lading into their poſſeſſion, near the Iſland *Mauritius*, and converted both the Ships and Goods to their own uſe, to the loſs and damage of Mr. *Courten* and his Aſſignes, and the reſt of the Partners, the ſumme of 85000. Pounds Sterling, as by the proofs taken in the High Court of Admirallity in *England* appears.

On the 5. of September 1644. the Proprietors having addreſſed themſelves to the High Court of Admirallity, and procured an Admonition to be given unto *Monſr. Albertus Joachimy*, the States Embaſſadour then reſident in England, Intimating that they intended to examine Witneſſes, *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, concerning the ſpoyls and damages of the ſaid Ships and lading; Which Admonition was alſo affixed upon one of the Pillars of the *Royall Exchange*, where it remayned eight dayes publickly, to the end that the Eaſt-India Company of the Netherlands, or any Perſon for them, might retaine a Proctor to croſs examine any of the ſaid Witneſſes, if they pleaſed.

In the year 1647. *Sir Paul Pindar* makes a Procuration or Letter of attorney to *Jonas Abeels* of Amſterdam Marchant, dated the 11. of Feb. 1647. old ſtile, and alſo ſent him an authentick Copie of the ſaid tripartite indenture, atteſted by *Joſua Manut* of London Publicq Notary.

In the year following *William Courten* being inſolvent by reaſon of other loſſes, abſented himſelf and went privately to the Hague to

Mr. *Iacob Pergens*, who was not ignorant of the Premiſes in every circumſtance, (having received the perticulars of the damages amounting unto 85000. Pound, yet nevertheleſs to imbroil the Subjects of both Nations, he perſwaded Mr. *Courten* to make another Bill of ſale dated the 22. of February 1648. reciting therein that Mr. *Courten* being indebted to Mr. *Pergens* in ſeverall ſummes of monie, he granted and aſſigned all his right and intereſt in the ſaid Ships and lading to him the ſaid *Pergens*, Provided that *Pergens* ſhould pay the ſurplus over and above his pretended debt to ſuch perſon and perſons lawfull clayming under *Courten*, which bill of ſale was ſigned by *William Courten* and *Iacob Pergens*, and atteſted by *Dominique Coulyn*, *David Goubard*, and *Salomon vander Heyde* publicq Notary in the Hague.

In the month of May following, *Gerrit Coren*, Publicq Notary at Amſterdam by order of *Ionas Abeels*, inſinuated his Procuration from Sir *Paul Pindar*, and the Originall bill of ſale from *William Courten* and Sir *Edward Littleton*, to the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company, interdicting their payment of any monie for *Courtens* ſhare, and ſtock in the Shipps and lading aforeſaid, to any perſon or perſons whatſoever, but unto the ſaid *Ionas Abeels*, in right of Sir *Paul Pyndar*, proteſting that if they did other wiſe, it ſhould be no diſcharge unto them; which inſinuation and Proteſt was done by the ſaid Notary Publicq, on the 25. of May 1648. in the Aſſembly of the ſaid Directors at their Chamber in Amſterdam, in the preſence of *Ian Ianſen* and *Adrian Nys* witneſſes thereunto.

In the Month of October following, *Ionas Abeels* cauſed to be arreſted in the hands of the ſaid Eaſt-India Company, all ſuch ſumes of mony, as ſhould be found due from the ſaid Company concerning the ſaid two Shipps and their lading, that out of the ſaid monies, Sir *Paul Pindar* ſhare, and proportion ſhould be paid in the firſt place, to him the ſaid *Ionas Abeels* in his quallity; which Arreſt was made the firſt of October 1648. by *Gooſen Daniels*, Bode or Meſſenger; And a ſecond Arreſt was made by *Willem Ianſon*, Bode or Meſſenger, in November following both which the Court declared to be valid.

Notwithſtanding all theſe Admonitions and proceedings, the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company at their Chamber in Midleburgh on the 18. of September 1649. made an underhand agreement with the ſaid *Iacob Pergens* for 75000. gilders, upon Caution given by the

ſaid *Iacob Pergens* and *Peter Boudaen* of Midleburgh Marchant, to ſave the ſaid Company harmeles and indempnified from Sir *Paul Pindar*, and others concerning the ſaid monie, or any after claymes.

Ionas Abeels on the 17. of May 1650. underſtanding of the underhand agreement at Midleburgh, ſummons the Directors of th'East-India Company before the Magiſtrates of Amſterdam, and declares againſt them that they should be condemned to pay the 85000. gilders to him in right of Sir *Paul Pindar* with damages for the ſame untill, effectuall payment.

Then the Directors of th'East-India Company, ſummoned *Iacob Pergens*, and *Peter Boudaen*, on the 13. of September 1650. to indempnify them from Sir *Paul Pindar*, for the ſaid mony, and free them of all Coſts accordingly, as by the Acts of the Court appears. In the ſame year 1650. Sir *Paul Pindar* dyed, and ſoon after *Ionas Abeels* dyed alſo. So the right of Action remained in *ſtatu quo*.

In the year 1654. *William Toomes*, Executor of Sir *Paul Pindar*, and ſeverall of the Proprietors and Adventurers, exhibited their clayme for the Originall loſs and damages of 85000. Pound Sterling, before the English and Dutch Commiſſioners at London, appointed by the Treaty made between *Oliver Cromwel* and the States Generall, which by proviſoe in the ſaid Treaty was referred to the Proteſtant Cantons of Switſerland, if the ſaid Commiſſioners did not compoſe the ſame with in three months.

Afterwards the Proprietors, and Adventurers, applyed themſelves to Mr. Secretary *Thurloe*, for a Commiſſion to be directed to the Proteſtant Cantons, who anſwered that moſt of the Proprietors, being Delinquents, by Act of Parlement, for adhering to the late King, whereby they had forfeited their Eſtates, they could not expect any protection from his Highneſs *Oliver Cromwel*, therefore perſwaded them to deſiſt from any further Proſecution (*pro tempore.*)

In the year 1660. upon His Majeſty's moſt happy reſtauration, ſeverall of the Proprietors and adventurers, on the behalf of themſelves, & the reſt of the Intereſted, made their addreſs to Sir *Edward Nicholas*, Principall Secretary of State, to move His Majeſty to recommend their caſe, concerning the Ships *Bona Eſperanza*, and *Honery Bonadventura*, to the States Generall for ſatisfaction and reparation.

Whereupon Sir *Edward Nicholas* having informed the King, the

true ſtate of the caſe, and alſo intimated to His Majeſty what great ſervices and ſufferings Sir *William Courten* and Sir *Paul Pindar*, had undergone for the Crown of England, both in the time of King *James*, and the late King, as alſo of the particular ſufferings of Sir *Edward Littleton*, and ſeverall of the other Proprietors, His Majeſty was gratiouſly pleaſed to direct his Letter under his ſigne Manuall, to the States Generall, ſignifying that the ſaid ſpoils and damages being committed againſt the Laws of comon Amity, upon his Subjects, who had merited ſo much from the Crown, he Earneſtly required the States Generall to make ſatisfaction to the Perſons intereſſed and injured, according to the proofs made in his high Court of Admirallity, ſignifying alſo that he was obliged in Juſtice and Honour to ſee it effected accordingly.

In perſuance of which Letter, and ſeverall Orders of the Councell-Table for Inſtructions to Sir *George Downing*, who was then Envoyé Extraordinary for His Majeſty at the Hague, divers Memorialls, Anſwers and Replyes, paſſed between him and the States Generall, in the year 1662. concerning the ſaid ſpoils and dammages of thoſe Ships *Bona Eſperanza* and *Henery Bonadventura*, wherein the States Generall denyed not the matter of fact, but would have Evavaded any other ſatisfaction to the Proprietors and Participants, then what the Eaſt-India Company by Combination, had given to *Iacob Pergens* upon his fraudulent practiſe as aforeſaid.

In the year 1662. the States Generall having inſtructed Mr. *Simon van Hoorn*, and Mr. *Michiel van Gogh* their Ambaſſadours in England, to gett the ſaid ſpoiles and depredations concerning the ſaid Shipps to be mortified, and Extinguiſhed in the Treaty then depending at Whitehall, his Majeſtie declared he would breake of the ſaid treatie, unleſſe ſatisfaction and reparation ſhould be made for the ſaid Shipps, according to the ſaid Letter of recommendation, to the States Generall at the Hague as aforeſaid.

Whereupon there was a **particular Exception in the 15. Article of the ſaid Treaty concluded at Whitehall the 4. of September 1662.** that the damages concerning thoſe two Shipps, *Bona Eſperanza* and *Henery Bonadventura* ſhould not be comprehended in the Extinguiſhment and mortification of former loſſes and injuries in the Eaſt-Indies, but reſerved for reparation according to his Majeſties Letters of Recommendation as aforeſaid, and Expreſſed in theſe words

poterint litem inceptam proſequi &c. which agreement was alſo atteſted under the Hands and Seales of the late *Duke of Albermarle*, the *Earle of Mancheſter*, the *Lord Hollis*, the *Lord Bartlet*, *Sir George Carteret*, *Sir Edward Nicholas*, and *Sir William Morice*, Commiſſioners that Treated with the States Embaſſadours.

In the year following *Sir George Downing* in perſuance of the ſaid Treaty, held a Conference with the Pentionaris *John de Wit* and the Deputies of the States Generall, in the preſence of Mr. *Peter van Dam*, and two of the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company, in the Chamber of the States Generall, to adjuſt the ſaid damages, But in ſtead thereof the Company made ſeverall impertinent conſtructions, upon the Law of England, in the Caſe of *Sir Paul Pindar* and *Sir Edward Littleton*; Nothwithſtanding the ſaid Company had the Opinions by them, under the hands of *Sir John Glynn*, *Sir John Maynard*, *Sir Edward Turnor* and Maſter Serjeant *Baldwyn*, affirming that *William Courten* had nothing in him to grant to *Iacob Pergens*, after the Bills of Sale to *Littleton* and *Pindar*, which made them abſolute Proprietors by the Law of England; Only there was a poſſibility left in *Courten*, call them to Accompt, after their debt ſhould be paid, which opinions were alſo confirmed by *Sir Giles Swcit*, *Sir William Turner*, *Sir Walter Walker*, and *Sir Timothy Baldwyn*, Doctors of the Civill Laws, and, delivered to Mr. *Peter van Dam* the Advocate of the Eaſt-India Company.

Then *John de Wit* offered 30000. Pound ſterling upon Accompt of all the Proprietors and perſons intereſſed, reſerving the Civill right of Action againſt *Iacob Pergens* and *Peter Boudaen*, for the 85000. gilders paid upon their caution as aforeſaid, which offer was not ſatisfactory, ſo the Generall diſpute remayned alſo *in ſtato quo*.

Afterwards *Sir George Downing*, did by his laſt Memoriall upon that Subject, dated the 14. of October 1664. give the States Generall a peremptory day to cleare that buſineſs, intimating therein how ill the King reſented it to be ſo ſlighted, and that His Majeſtie would not proſtitute his Honour any further, but Governe himſelfe accordingly, yet all proved ineffectuall.

Then the Proprietors with others, addreſſed themſelves with a liſt of damages to the Houſe of Commons in Parliament. The *Bona Eſperanza* and *Henery Bonadventura* being placed in the front of all demands; whereupon the Comons voted to aſſiſt his Majeſtie,

with their lives and fortunes in acquiring ſatisfaction and reparation, (*And ſoone after a declaration for Generall Repriſalls, was ordered by the King and Councell againſt the States Generall and their Subjects.*) And ſeverall millions of Pounds Sterling, were granted to his Majeſtie in Parliament for the proſecution thereof.

In the year following; The *Earle of Shrewsbury*, *Sir Iohan Wolſtenholme*, *Sir Iohn Ayton*, *George Carew*, and *William Lloyd* Eſquires, and others Intereſſed, made application to his Majeſtie by petition for Eſpeciall Letters of Repriſall to remaine in force againſt the States Generall and their Subjects, untill the Originall loſſe and damages, concerning the *Bona Eſperanza* and *Henery Bonadventura*, ſhould be repriſed, which was referred to the Judge of the Admirallity and his Majeſties Advocates Generall, and ſeverall other Doctors of the Civill Law, to Examine the whole matter, and to report their opinion, what was fitt for His Majeſtie to doe further for his Subjects releife in that Caſe.

After ſeverall Conſulations, and debates, had betweene the ſaid referees concerning the premiſes, *Doctor Exton* then Judge of the Admirallity Court, *Sir Robert Wiſeman*, *Sir William Turner*, and *Sir Timothy Baldwyn*, made their report to his Majeſtie, that in this caſe of ſpoyles, there was no remedie, left but Eſpeciall Repriſalls to continue in force againſt the States Generall, and their Subjects untill the debt and damages (which they found upon the proofes to arriſe unto the ſumm of 151612. pound ſterling) ſhould be recovered with Coſts, or a Compoſition made for the ſame, betweene the East-India Company of the Netherlands, and the parties intereſſed, whereof the ſaid Company, were obliged by the Law of Nations to take notice thereof.

In perſuance thereof, Letters Patents under the Great Seale of England dated the 19. of May 1665. were granted unto Sir *Edmond Turnor*, and Mr. *George Carew* (Adminiſtrator of *Sir Paul Pindar*) their Executors Adminiſtrators and Aſſignes, on behalfe of themſelves and all the Intereſſed, to continue in force accordingly, **With** *this Eſpeciall clauſe and Proviſoe therein contained, that notwithſtanding it ſhould happen that a peace and agreement ſhould be made betweene His Majeſtie, and the States Generall, for the Generall Repriſalls,* **Yet** *is ſhould be lawfull for the ſaid* Turnor *and* Carew, *and their Executors and Aſſignes, to putt the ſaid Letters Patents in Execution for Eſpeciall Repriſalls, from time to time, untill they had recovered the ſaid debt of* 151612. *pounds with all Incident*

Charges, or that the Eaſt-India Company of the Netherlands, should Compound with the Proprietors, and other perſons Intereſſed in the ſame.

In the year 1666. Mr. *Iames Boevé* delivered a Copie of the ſaid Letters Pattents to Mr. *Peter van Dam*, at the Eaſt-India Chamber at Amſterdam, and requeſted him, to move the ſaid Company, to compoſe the ſaid debt and damages, in an Amicable way, rather then to leave it in diſpute from Generaion to Generation, to the prejudice of the States Generall and their Subjects.

In the year 1667. during the Treaty at Breda, the States Generall having ſurprized the Kings Shipps at Chattam, ſeverall of the Proprietors friends in the Hague, moved the Pentionaris *Iohn de Wit*, to incite the States of Holland, and the Eaſt-India Company, to give ſome Honourable ſatisfaction, for the Shipps *Bona Eſperanza*, and *Henery Bonadventura* (which had bin ſo ſolemnely debated in former Treaties) being more for the Intereſt of their Country, then to inſiſt upon ſuch ſcandulous Articles, as they had framed, and ſent to Breda, concerning the ſaid dammages, which could not extinguish the debt, or make void the Letters Patents, to *Turnor* and *Carew*, any more then to diſannull the 35. Article of the States Patent to the Eaſt-India Company of the Netherlands, whereby they make peace and warr, with all Princes and States whatſoever at their pleaſure from the *Cape Bona Eſperanza*, to the Streights of *Magelanus*, Yet *Iohn de Wit* and his Complices, perſiſted in their projects, and would not hearken to any other advice.

In the year 1671. the States Generall having made ſeverall Breaches of the Treaty at Breda, and denyed Common Juſtice to his Majeſties Subjects in their ordinary Courts of Judicature, in Holland and Zeland, ſeverall of the Proprietors, and Intereſſed Perſons in the ſaid debt and damages, made fresh applications to his Majeſtie by petition, and prayed that his Majeſtie would pleaſe to inſiſt upon reparation and ſatisfaction, in an Extraordinary way according to the merits of their cauſes, and Eſpecially for the debt of 151612 pound aſcertained under the Great Scale of England as aforeſaid, which ſaid petition was by order of Councell, referred to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury and the two principall Secretaries of State, who made a report to His Majeſtie. *That the States Generall having bin refractory in ſeverall Articles of the Treaty at Breda, his Majeſtie and his Subjects, were at libertie both in Juſtice and Equity,*

to require full ſatisfaction and reparation in Mr. Courtens *Caſe, notwithſtanding the ſaid Treaty at Breda.*

In perſuance thereof his Majeſtie was gratiouſly pleaſed on the 7. of July 1672. to recommend the debt of 151612. pound with dammages, by his Letter under his ſigne Manuall, ſent by the ſaid *George Carew*, to his Grace *George Duke of Buckingham*, and the Right Honourable *Henery Earle of Arlington*, his Majeſties Plenipotentiaries, and Embaſſadours Extraordinary to the French King, and the States Generall, then upon a Treaty at Uytrecht, requiring the ſaid Plenipotentiaries, to inſiſt upon ſatisfaction accordingly; declaring therein his care to protect his Subjects, in their Juſt rights, as well, as to aſſiſt them in the recovery thereof. But the ſaid Treaty taking no effect, the ſaid Plenipotentiaries removed from Uytrecht before Mr. *Carew* arrived at Amſterdam. Then Mr. *Carew* returning for England in Company with Mr. *John Sherland*, the Fiſcall Generall, by order of the States of Holland, Committed them both to Priſon, on the 6. of Auguſt 1672. as Criminalls upon pretence, they were Enemies to the Country, and Charged Mr. *Carew*, as a ſeditious perſon in ſeeking after Juſtice in the premiſes, and detayned them both cloſe priſoners, in the gevangen port, where they are ſubject to many affronts and reproaches, upon every rencounter, and Alarum in the Country, and alſo obſtructed in the Juſt proſecution of the debt and damages aforeſaid, which is by an Eſpeciall order of the Councell board dated at Whitehall the 2. of May 1673. recommed to the Lords Embaſſadours Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiaries at Cologne, intimating therein, that the caſe of the Adventurers, and Creditors of Sir *William Courten* being already fully ſtated ſhould be firſt inſiſted upon, in the liſt of all Complaints, wherefore the Letters Patents were exemplified, and ſent to Cologne accordingly, a true Copie hereafter followes.

A Copie of the Letters Patents for Especiall Reprisalls (from the King of Great Brittain, under the Great Seale of England) against the States Generall and their Subjects. Inroled in Chancery Anno 1665.

CHARLES the Second by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France Ireland King, Defendour of the Faith &c. To all Christian People to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: **Whereas** our loving Subject, *William Courten* Esquire deceased, and his Partners anno 1643. by the depredation and hostile act of one *Geland*, Commander in chief of two Ships belonging to the East-India Company of the Netherlands, was between *Goa* & *Maccao*, in the Streights of *Mallacca*, deprived and most injuriously spoiled of a certain Ship named the *Bona Esperanza*, and of her Takle, Apparrell, and Furniture, and all Goods and Lading in her, upon a very hopefull trading Voyage to *China*, which were carryed to *Batavia*, and there all, *de facto* without due Processe of Law confiscated; And that also in the same year another laden Ship of Our said Subject, called the *Henery Bonadventura*, being come on ground, nere the Island *Mauritius*, was there both Ship and Goods seized upon, by some of the Officers, and Ministers, and others under the command of the said East-India Company, and utterly detained from the right Owners. **And whereas** the said *William Courten* and his Assignes in his life time used all possible endeavours to recover the said Ships and Goods, and to procure further Justice against the Malefactours, and yet could obtain no restitution, or satisfaction, whereby they became to be much distressed,

and utterley undone in their Estate and Credit: And that thereupon, and upon the most humble supplication and Adresses of *Francis Earle of Shrewsbury*, and *William Courten* Esquire, Sonne and Heir of the said *Sir William* deceased, *Sir John Ayton*, *Sir Edmond Turnor* Knights, *George Carew*, and *Charles Whittaker* Esquires, on the behalf themselves and divers others interessed in the said two Shipps, *Bona Esperanza* and *Henery Bonadventura*, and in the Estates of the said *Sir William Courten* deceased, *Sir Edward Littleton* Barronet, and *Sir Paul Pindar* Knight deceased, that We would take their Case into Our Princely consideracion. **We out of a just sence** We then had, and still have of their unjust sufferings in that business, both by Our own Letters under Our signe Manuall to the States Generall of the United Provinces, & by *Sir George Downing* Knight and Barronet, Our Envoy Extraordinary, to whom We gave Especially command so to do, required satisfaction to be made according to the Rules of Justice, and the Amity and good correspondence, which We then desired to conserve with them firme, and inviolable. **And whereas** after severall Addresses made to the said States Generall by Our said Envoy, and nothing granted effectuall for relief of Our said Subjects, (whom We take Ourselves in Honour and Justice concerned to be satisfied and repaid) We lately commanded the said *Sir George Downing* to intimate and signify to the said States, that We expected their finall Answer, concerning satisfaction to be made for the Ships and Goods, by a time then prefixed and since elapsed, that We might so govern ourselves thereupon, that Our aforesaid Subjects might be releived according to Right and Justice; And yet no satisfactory Answer hath been given, so that We cannot but apprehend it to be, not only a fruitles endeavour, but a prostituting of Our honour, and dignity, to make further Application, after so many denyals and slightings. **And whereas** *Iohn Exton* Doctor of

Laws, Judge of Our High Admiralty Court of England, upon Our Command, to certify to Us the value, and losses, and damages, susteyned by the said *William Courten*, and Partners, whose Interest is now vested in Our loving Subjects *Sr. Edmond Turnor* Knight, & *George Carew* Esquire, and Partners, hath upon full Examination and proofs thereof made by witnesses in Our High Court of Admiralty, reported & certified under his hand that the same do amountt to the summe of one hundred fifty one thousand, six hundred & twelve pounds.

Now know yee. That for a full restitution to be made to them for their Ships, Goods and Marchandizes, of which the said *William Courten*, and the Assignes of the said *William Courten* and Partners, were so dispoiled as aforesaid, with all such Costs and Charges as they shall be at for the recovery of the same, We by the Advice of our Privy Councill, have thought fit, and by these presents, do grant Licence and Authority under Our great Seale of England, unto Our said Subjects *Sir Edmund Turnor*, and *George Carew*, their Executors, Administrators and Assignes, for and on the behalf of themselves, and other Persons Interessed as aforesayd, to equippe, victuall, furnish, and to set to Sea from time to time such and so many Ships, and Pinaces, as they shall think fit. **Provided** alwayes that there be an entry made, and recorded in the Admiralty Court of the Names of all Ships, and Vessels and of their Burthen and Ammonition, and for how long time they are victualled; And also of the Name the Commander thereof, before the same or any of them be set forth to Sea; And with the said Ships, and Pinaces by force of Armes to set upon, take and apprehend any of the Ships, Goods, Monyes and Marchandizes of the said States Generall, or any of their Subjects, inhabiting within any their Dominions or Territories wheresoever, the same shall be found, and not in any Port or Harbour in England or Ireland unless it be the Ships and the Goods of the Parties that did

the wronge. And the ſaid Ships, Goods, Monyes and Marchandizes, being ſo taken and brought into ſome Port of Our Realms and Dominions, an Inventory thereof ſhall be taken by Authority of Our Court of Admiralty, and Judgement ſhall be given in Our Court of Admiralty, by the Judge or Judges thereof, for the time being, upon proofs made before him, or them, that the ſaid Ships, Goods, Wares, Marchandizes, or Money, did belong to the States Generall, or any of their Subjects as aforeſaid. That they ſhall be lawfull prize to the ſaid *Sir Edmond Turnor*, and *George Carew*, their Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſignes as aforeſaid, to retain and keep in their or any of their Poſſeſſions, and to make ſale, and diſpoſe thereof in open Markett or howſoever els to their and every of their beſt Advantage and Benefitt, in as ample manner as at any time heretofore, hath been accuſtomed by way of Repriſall, and to have and enjoy the ſame as lawfull prize, and as their own proper Goods, **ſo that neither** „ **Captain**, Maſter nor any of the Company that ſhall ſerve „ in his owne Perſon, or ſhall promote and advance the „ ſaid enterpriſe in manner an forme aforeſaid, ſhall in any „ manner of wiſe be reputed or challenged for any Offendor „ againſt any of Our Laws. And that alſo it ſhall be law- „ full for all manner of Perſons as well Our Subjects, as any „ other to buy the ſaid Ships, Goods and Marchandizes ſo „ taken, and apprehended by the ſaid Captains, Maſters, and „ others, and adjudged as aforeſaid, without any damage, „ loſs, hinderance, trouble, moleſtation, or incombrance to „ befall the ſaid Buyers, or any of them, in as ample and „ lawfull manner as if the Ships, Goods, Wares, and Mar- „ chandiſe had been come, and gotten by the lawfull Traffique „ of Marchants, or of juſt prites in the time of open Warr. **Provided** alwayes that all Ships, Goods, and Marchandiſe taken by virtue of this Our Commiſſion, ſhall be kept in ſafety, and no part of them waſted, ſpoyled or diminished,

or the Bulke thereof broken untill Judgement have first past as aforesaid. That they are the Ships and Marchandises, of the States Generall, or some of their Subjects as aforesaid. And if by colour of this Our Commission, there shall be taken any Ships, Goods, or Marchandises, of any of Our loving Subjects, or the Subjects of any Prince, or State in good League, or Amity with Us (except the States Generall) or their Subjects, as aforesaid, and the Goods therein laden, sold, and embezelled, or diminished, or the bulke thereof broken in any Place, before they shall be adjudged to belong to the States Generall, or some of their subjects as aforesaid, That then this Commission shall be of no sufficient Authority, to take the said Ships, Goods, and Marchandises, or to warrant, or save harmles such as shall receive, buy or intermedle therein, but that both the prises so taken, and the said Ships of Warr, shall be confiscated to Our use. „ **And further** We do hereby declare that it is Our will and „ pleasure, that this Our Commission shall remain in full „ force and power to all intents and purposes, untill the said „ *Sir Edmond Turnor*, and *George Carew* their Executors, Ad- „ ministrators, and Assignes, as aforesaid, shall by vertue the- „ reof have by force of Armes apprehended, taken, saised, re- „ covered, and received from the said States Generall, or their „ subjects, one hundred fifty one thousand six hundred and „ twelve Pounds, according to the appraisement to be ma- „ de by sufficient Appraisers upon Oath nominated, and au- „ thorised, in Our said Court of Admiralty, of all such Ships, „ Goods, Wares, and Marchandises, as shall be taken from „ the said States Generall, or any of their subjects, by vertue „ of this Commission, or shall other wayes receive satisfaction „ of the Debt aforesaid, by Composition to be made between „ those of the East-India Company of the Netherlands, and „ the said *Sir Edmond Turnor* and *George Carew* their Execu- „ tors, Administrators and Assignes as aforesaid; Notwith-

„ ſtanding it ſo happen, the preſent difference between Us,
„ and the States Generall, depending upon generall Repri-
„ ſalls, may be agreed and compoſed, and that in the interim
„ a Peace & good Correſpondence may be renewed between
„ Us and the ſaid States Generall; *In which caſe nevertheleſs*
„ it's Our will and pleaſure, that in the execution of this
„ Our Commiſſion, no violence ſhall be done to the Perſons
„ of the ſaid Subjects of the ſaid States Generall, but only
„ in caſe of reſiſtance, and that after in cold bloud the
„ ſubjects of the ſaid States Generall, if hurt or wounded
„ ſhall be uſed with all convenient office of humanity and
„ kindeſs. **And further** Our will and pleaſure is, that al-
„ though it ſhall happen that all hoſtility between Us, and
„ the States Generall and Our reſpective Subjects ſhall ceaſe,
„ yet this Our Commiſſions ſhall remain, and be in full force
„ and power, to the ſaid *Sir Edmond Turnor* and *George Carew*,
„ their Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſsignes, as afore-
„ ſaid, by vertue thereof to apprehend, take, and ſeize by
„ force and Armes, ſo many more of the ſaid Ships and
„ Goods of the States Generall, or any of their ſaid ſubjects,
„ as beſides the ſaid ſumm before mentioned, ſhall cunter-
„ vaile, ſatisfy, and pay all ſuch Coſts and charges as the ſaid
„ *Sir Edmond Turnor* and *George Carew*, their Executors, Ad-
„ miniſtrators, or Aſsignes, as aforeſaid, ſhall from to time ma-
„ ke proof to have disburſed and paid towards the equipping,
„ manning, paying, furniſhing, and victualing of the ſaid Ships,
„ ſo licenced, and Authoriſed as aforeſaid, by this Our ſaid
„ Commiſsion, to be equipped, manned, paid, furniſhed and
„ victualled by the ſaid *Sir Edmond Turnor* and *Gegorge Carew*
„ their Exeecutors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſsignes as foreſaid
„ for the purpoſe aforeſaid. **And Our will** and pleaſure is,
and We do hereby require, Our Judge or Judges of Our
High Court of Admiralty for the time being, and all other
Officers of the Admiralty, and all other Our Judge or Judges,

Officers, Ministers and Subjects, whatsoever to be aiding and assisting to the said *Sir Edmond Turnor* and *George Carew*, their Executors, Administrators, and Assignes, as aforesaid in all points, in the due Execution of this Our Royall Commission, and to proceed to adjudication and adjudge all Ships, Marchandises, Monyes, and Goods by vertue hereof to be taken according to Our Princely intention hereby signifyed and expressed, and to take care that this Our Royall Commission be duely executed, and favourably interpreted, and construed in all respects, to the benefit, and best advantage of the said *Sir Edmond Turnor* and *George Carew* their Executors, Administrators and Assignes, as aforesaid. **In Witnesse** whereof We have caused these Our Letters, to be made Patents. Witness Ourself at Westminster the 19. day of May in the 17. year of Our Reign.

BY THE KING.

TO make a retrospect into all the former proceedings of this case, or to doubt the validity of the grant, after all matters, were brought into a solemne Act of Letters Patents, under the great Seal of England; **were not only to question his Majesties Soveraigne Power, and Prerogative Royall, in the protection of his Subjects, but to arraign the Judgements and opinions, of all the Kings Ministers of State, Judges, and publike Persons, that debated this business in Councells, in Treatyes, in Parliament, and inferior Courts of Judicature, before this speciall Commission was granted.**

As the King cannot be deceived in his grant, so he cannot do his Subjects any wrong, wherefore in most Patents the Clause (quantum in nobis) **is inserted.**

It's a maxime in Law that which belongs to another Man, cannot be taken from him without his own consent.

In the year 1639. Sir William Boswell **gave a Memoriall to the States Generall in the Kings name, to have satisfaction and reparation for the spoils and damages done in the East-Indies to his**

Majesties Subjects. And another Memoriall was given at the same time to that purpose in England, unto Mr. Albertus Joachymy the States Ambassador then Resident in ordinary there, unto both which Answers were given, that they could not treate with the King for the Damages done to the East India Company of England, who might question them for the same hereafter, so the matter rested in statu quo.

This Patent was not made underhand, as Mr Pergens (who had no right) made the agreement with the East-India Company of the Netherlands. Neither was the Company ignorant of the precedent grants to Sr. Edward Littleton, and Sr Paul Pindar before they treated with Mr Pergens, any more then they were of this Patent when they treated at Breda. Yet they had the confidence by advice of Iohn de Witt to frame their Articles rencounter to the Lawes of God, and Nature, impertinently using the words of mortifying, obliterating, extinguishing, and disannulling all offences, damages, losses and injuries whatsoever sustained by the subjects of either side, at any time whatsoever before that treaty: And that all actions, pretentions, and grants whatsoever for the same should be voyde, and for ever renounced, and revoaked, giveing every man liberty to take advantages of his owne wronge, which treaty was soone cancelled by new breaches, and his Majestie left at libertie as if the treaty at Breda had never been made.

What is repugnant to reason and Justice is voyde in it selfe, as (felo de se) and distructive to all civill Society, and being Iohn de Witt and his Brother were the first that used the words, mortification and extinguishment in any Treaty of State, which God himselfe abhors in such cases having decreed that the offendor shall restore three fould for what is wrongfully taken, which implyes the damages sustained for want of that which was taken away from the Persons injured.

Those two de Wits were mortified and extinguished not only for using such Arrogant expressions, but as a just reward to such Persons that indeavored to add force to violence, and fraude to oppression, and treachery to both.

Noe man will deny, but that the King of Great Brittain, in diverse cases, may suspend the Execution of Law, in his own kingdoms, but in no case can give, or take away any mans right, without a compensation.

The Hollanders have a great power beyond the Cape Bona Esperanze, and have lately had the boldnesse to affront his Majestie in his own Seas but to strike at the Lawes and Customs of England, threatnes not only his Majesties prerogative, but shakes the very foundation, and Common Intrest of every individuall Subject, which is nearer and dearer to them then their lives and fortunes.

IT is necessary now to shew what Presidents there are in former Treatyes, betweene the Belgick Provinces and the Crown of England, *concerning spoyls, damages and losses before the seaven United Provinces were a Common-Wealth; and since they have been made a Republique.*

In the 11th Article of the Treaty made between King Henry the the seaventh and Philip Duke of Austria and Burgundy concluded at London the 24. of Febuary, 1495. it was agreed that all and singular Letters of Reprisall, marque, and countermarque, which were granted by the said Princes or their Predecessors, either out of their high Courts of Chancery or other inferior Courts should be held in suspension, without further Execution to be done thereupon nisi super earum meritis habita cognitione indicta, ad hoc per ipsos Principis specialiter deputandum, aliter fuerit ordinatum. So that there was no mortification or extinguishment of the right, only a suspension of the execution, but yet if there were speciall matter in the merits of the cause made knowne to the Princes respectively, they ordered it otherwise untill Satisfaction was given to the parties greeved:

AND if either of those Princes had the like occasion given, as his Majesty (in this case) they would have entayed a Commission, to Eternity if reparation were not found, or the matter composed.

Charles the first (of that name) King of Great Brittain, granted a speciall Commission for Reprisall, under the Great Seal of England, unto Mr. Pawlet on the behalfe of himselfe and other Marchants of London, who had sustained losses by the Spaniards to the value of 30000. pounds Sterling in time of Peace, which Commission was to continue untill satisfaction of the debt and damages: And at the Treaty concluded betweene the King of Spaine and the King of England at Madrid in the Year 1630. Care was taken by the Spaniards to satisfie the remainder of the debt not recovered by reprise, as appeares by the accounts stated in the

Admiralty and the recorde thereof inrolled in the Chancery.

In the xxx.'th Article of Oliver Cromwels Treaty concluded with the States Generall in the Yeare 1654. which was made in conformity to the Treaty with the Archduke of Austria aforesaid. It was agreed that at the delivery of the Ratification of the said Treaty foure Commissioners should be nominated on both sides to meete at London the 10. May 1654 to examine and determine all differences and injuries committed from the Year 1611. to the 18.'th of May 1652. as well in the East Indies, as in Greenland, Muscovia, and Brazill, or in any other place All the sayd particulars of losses to be delivered in writing to the sayd Commissioners before the 18. of May and none after And that what shall not be concluded within three moneths by the said Commissioners shall be referred to the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland, which were to be Arbitrators, and to conclude the business within six moneths following, the forme of an instrument being agreed upon for that purpose; Nevertheless there was only 80000. pound Sterling paid to the East India Company of England, for the spoyles and Dammages at Amboyna and 3650. Pounds to the widdows and Orphans of the English Factors murthered there

And in the xxx. Article of the Pyrenean Treaty concluded between France and Spain on the 7. of November 1659. it was agreed that all debts and Dammages contracted before the warre, which upon the said day of the Publication of this Treaty, shall be found not to have bin actually paid unto others by vertue of Judgments given upon Letters of confiscation or Reprisall, shall be bona fide satisfied and paid. And upon the demand and persuites, that shall be about them, the said Lords and Kings shall give order unto their Officers, to render as good and speedy Justice unto the Forraigners, as unto their owne Subjects, without any distinctions of Persons.

By all which it appears there was no such words Mortification or extinguishment used, or others to barr any mans right of action for any things done or committed before the warre.

In the xv. Article concluded at Whitehall between the King of Great Brittain and the States Generall on the 4 of September 1662. John de Witt and his Faction, insisted and indeavored to have all the Dammages, Spoyles, and depredations in th'East

Indies mortified and extinguished to that day, Argueing that the Treaty with Oliver Cromwel: And the Treaty betweene Sir George downing and the East India Company at the Hague in the Yeare 1659. where by they paid the further summe of 50000. pounds sterling for the Shipps the Pellican, the Fredrick, Francis & Iohn taken from English Marchants since Oliuers Treaty, should excuse them for the Dammages they had done to Courten and his Partners Anno 1643. yet nevertheless a particular exception and proviso was made in the said 15. Article, that satisfaction should be given for the ships Bona Esperanza and Henry Bona Adventura. according to his majesties speciall recommendation as aforesaid, being a distinct matter, from all other spoyles and depredations, committed by the East India Company of the Netherlands.

In persuance wherof, the two following Yeares being spent in fresh applications and addresses to the States Generall, the States of Holland, the Directors of the East India Company, and to severall Participants without effect.

All Circumstances then considered there was one stepp further made in this speciall case, more then was in the Amboyna busines to intaple the claime by Letters Patents for a perpetuall Reprisall untill satisfaction and reparation should be recovered for the debt and damages sustained, which if it had not been granted, his Majesty had lessened his owne honor and greatness, as well as his power and prerogative for the protection of his Subjects in their Just rights, as also in assisting them in recoveris of the same.

From whence this Conclusion, naturally follows the premises, that there is no Appeale, Manifesto, Treaty, Guifte, or reward whatsoever, or any other way or meanes under Heaven, to mortifie, extinguish and discharge the debt and damages concerning the *Bona Esperanza* and *Henry Bona Adventura*, but by satisfaction and reparation given to the persons interessed, and injured, whereby a sufficient discharge may be had.

The Caſe betweene *George Carew* Eſquire, Adminiſtrator of Sir *William Courten.*

And

The Heirs of Sir Jacob Cats, *late Penſionaris of Holland.*

SIR *Jacob Cats* became bound in the Citty of London, unto Sir *William Courten* of London Knight, by a writing obligatory dated the 29. of July 1631. in the penalty of 3000. Pounds, conditioned for the payment of 2080. Pounds on the 12. of February following, according to the Cuſtome of England. The money was not payd but continued at intereſt during Sir *William Courten's* life, who dyed in the year 1636. indebted to ſeverall Perſons, for diverſe great ſumms of money, and leaves *William Courten* Eſquire, his Son and Heir his ſole Executor.

William Courten the Executor having contracted many debts of his own, became inſolvent, and abſented himſelf in the year 1643. from his Creditors, and alſo from the further adminiſtration of his Fathers Eſtate; but before he left the Kingdom, Mr. *Jacob Pergens*, a free Denizon of England inhabiting at Amſterdam, addreſſed himſelf to Mr. *Courten* for ſatisfaction of ſome money, due to him from Sir *William Courten*, and Mr. *Courten* himſelf, as *Pergens* pretended.

William Courten the Executor by a Letter of Attorney, and Aſſignment, dated the 31. of October 1643. grants and transfers the ſayd Bond of 3000. Pounds unto Mr. *Pergens*, with power to ſue Sir *Jacob Cats*, for the ſayd debt, and dammages, to his own uſe.

In the year 1645. *Iacob Pergens* ſummons Sir *Iacob Cats* (then Penſionaris of Holland) into the Provinciall Court at the Hague, and declares againſt him for the ſayd money; During the ſayd controverſie Sir *Iacob Cats* applyes himſelf to the Commiſſioners concerning Banckrupts in England, who had a Commiſſion (grounded upon the Statutes in ſuch caſes made and provided) to inquire after

Indies mortified and extinguished to that day, Arguing that the Treaty with Oliver Cromwel: And the Treaty betweene Sir George downing and the East India Company at the Hague in the Yeare 1659. where by they paid the further summe of 50000. pounds sterling for the Shipps the Pellican, the Fredrick, Francis & Iohn taken from English Marchants since Oliuers Treaty, should excuse them for the Dammages they had done to Courten and his Partners Anno 1643. yet nevertheless a particular exception and proviso was made in the said 15. Article, that satisfaction should be given for the ships Bona Esperanza and Henry Bona Adventura, according to his majesties speciall recommendation as aforesaid, being a distinct matter, from all other spoyles and depredations, committed by the East India Company of the Netherlands.

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The Heirs of Sir Jacob Cats, *late Penſionaris of Holland.*

SIR *Jacob Cats* became bound in the Citty of London, unto Sir *William Courten* of London Knight, by a writing obligatory dated the 29. of July 1631. in the penalty of 3000. Pounds, conditioned for the payment of 2080. Pounds on the 12. of February following, according to the Cuſtome of England. The money was not payd but continued at intereſt during Sir *William Courten's* life, who dyed in the year 1636. indebted to ſeverall Perſons, for diverſe great ſumms of money, and leaves *William Courten* Eſquire, his Son and Heir his ſole Executor.

William Courten the Executor having contracted many debts of his own, became inſolvent, and abſented himſelf in the year 1643. from his Creditors, and alſo from the further adminiſtration of his Fathers Eſtate; but before he left the Kingdom, Mr. *Jacob Pergens*, a free Denizon of England inhabiting at Amſterdam, addreſſed himſelf to Mr. *Courten* for ſatisfaction of ſome money, due to him from Sir *William Courten*, and Mr. *Courten* himſelf, as *Pergens* pretended.

William Courten the Executor by a Letter of Attorney, and Aſſignment, dated the 31. of October 1643. grants and transfers the ſayd Bond of 3000. Pounds unto Mr. *Pergens*, with power to ſue Sir *Jacob Cats*, for the ſayd debt, and dammages, to his own uſe.

In the year 1645. *Iacob Pergens* ſummons Sir *Iacob Cats* (then Penſionaris of Holland) into the Provinciall Court at the Hague, and declares againſt him for the ſayd money; During the ſayd controverſie Sir *Iacob Cats* applyes himſelf to the Commiſſioners concerning Banckrupts in England, who had a Commiſſion (grounded upon the Statutes in ſuch caſes made and provided) to inquire after

Mr. *Courtens* particular Eſtate for ſatisfaction of his own debts, but being adviſed that the Commiſſioners had no legall Authority to intermedle with Sir *William Courtens* Eſtate, which was lyable in another right, for the payment of his own proper debts, Sir *Iacob Cats* delined from any further Treaty with them.

Nevertheleſs, the Commiſſioners by their writing Authentick, prohibited Sir *Iacob Cats* to pay any money to *Iacob Pergens* upon the ſaid Bond. Then *Pergens* ſoon after obtained an Order out of the Provinciall Court, to cite and admonish, the Commiſſioners in England, if they had any right, or pretence to the ſaid Bond, or money due thereupon, they ſhould inſtitute the ſame before the ſaid Provinciall Court at a day certain, or be condemned in perpetuall ſilence, whereupon the Commiſſioners appeared by their Advocate, and Procureur. Then *Pergens* by an inſinuation prohibited Sir *Iacob Cats* from payment of any money to them, or to any other, or to make any agreement with them; Yet notwithſtanding (*de bene eſſe*) on the 18. of July 1653. *Iacob Pergens* procured an Aſſignment of the ſaid Bond from the ſaid Commiſſioners for 400. Pounds, to the end they might let their Proceſs ceaſe, whereby *Pergens* might proceed againſt Sir *Iacob Cats*, which he did accordingly.

But *pendente lite*, *William Courten* the Executor dyed *inteſtate* in Italy, whereby the action abated againſt Sir *Iacob Cats*, according to the known rule in Law: *Quod actio perſonalis moritur cum perſona.*

Afterwards upon the Kings moſt happy reſtauration, Letters of Adminiſtration of the Goods, and Chattels, Rights, Debts, and Credits of Sir *William Courten* with his Will annexed, were granted on the 14. of July 1660. to the ſaid *George Carew*; yet notwithſtanding *Iacob Pergens* (*who had formerly by another fraudulent practiſe, gotten into his hands* 85000. *gilders from the* Eaſt-India Company, *upon another pretended aſſignment from the ſaid* William Courten) prevayled with the Provinciall Court on the 4. of November 1661. to give Sentence in the ſaid cauſe againſt Sir *Iacob Cats*, and condemned him to pay the ſaid money, due upon the ſaid Bond, unto *Iacob Pergens*, and intereſt thereof at 8. per cent. Soon after Sir *Iacob Cats* dyed, and his Heirs appealed from the ſaid Sentence to the ſupream Court af Judicature at the Hague.

Then *George Carew*, in his quality as Adminiſtrator, intervened in the ſaid cauſe, before the Lords of the ſaid ſupream Court, in the

month of May 1662. where having by his Requeſt in writing exhibited in Court, made known his right and property to the ſaid money, and concluded in his Demand, that *Pergens* ſhould be condemned to acquieſs in the cauſe, and deliver up the Bond, as having no right to the Money, by the ſaid Aſſignments from Mr. *Courten*, or the Commiſſioners, conformable to the Laws of England, where the debt was contracted and the Bond made, and alſo demanded that the Heirs of Sir *Iacob Cats*, ſhould be ordered to pay the Money, due upon the ſaid Bond, to the ſaid *George Carew*, in his quality as Adminiſtrator of Sir *William Courten*, the ſame being an unadminiſtred effect of Sir *William Courten's* Eſtate.

Then the Advocates of both ſides, deſired time to conſult concerning the Laws of England in that point, and to inform the Court therein accordingly.

The Caſe being drawn up, and agreed by the Advocats of both parties, ſeverall of the Judges in England, gave their opinions upon the ſame, under their hands, before *Major Wright* and Mr. *Daniell*, publique Notaries, which was tranſmitted to the ſupream Court of Judicature of Holland: *Wherein was affirmed that by the Law of England, the Bond of Sir* Jacob Cats, *could not be granted, or aſſigned to Mr.* Pergens, *either by the Executor, or Commiſſioners. That after the death of* William Courten (*Executor in Auter droit*) *the action againſt Sir* Jacob Cats *abated, but when the Adminiſtration was granted to* Carew, *the ſaid action was properly to be revived by him, as having the only right in Law to the ſaid debt, the property being not changed by any Act of Mr.* Courten *or the Commiſſioners, but remained as aſſets liable to the Teſtators debts. according to the nature and priority in Law, and the intervention of* Carew *in the ſaid cauſe, was a continuance of the ſaid action,* Carew *having the right of proſecution to revive the ſame, allowing the ſaid* Pergens *in equity his coſts of ſuit.*

Then *Pergens* made a dilatory & impertinent exception, that he was a Burger of Amſterſtam, although his dwelling-houſe was in the Hague, and pretended he ought to be firſt impleaded before his Competent Judges at Amſterdam, and not in the Hague before the ſupream Court of Judicature, where the ſuit depended: whereupon the Court rejected Mr. *Carews* ſuit, and decreed that the *Heer van Carniſſe*, and the reſt of the Heirs of Sir *Iacob Cats*, ſhould pay the ſaid Money to *Pergens*, with mitigation of the Intereſt, and that *Pergens* ſhould give them Caution to be ſaved harmleſs againſt

Mr. *Carew*, which was respectively done to the apparent wrong of Mr. *Carew*, and severall of His Majesties good Subjects in England, that claim under Mr. *Carews* administration, diverse proportionable dividends of Sir *William Courten's* Estate unadministred.

Wherefore they appeal to the *King of great Brittain*, for protection, and means to recover their just rights, being of most dangerous consequence against the Law of property, to suffer Forreign Courts of Judicature to intrench upon the Laws of England, or to wrong the Judicature thereof. And the rather for that the Lords of the supream Court at the Hague, were preadmonished by severall learned Advocates there, as follows:

1. *That Mr.* Carew *being a Stranger, was to be admitted at his first instance by the instructions of their owne Court.*

2. *That the Lords of the Court, were positively obliged to give judgement according to the Law of England, where the Money was lent, and the Bond given.*

3. *That by the Laws of Nations, all Courts of Justice were to give Sentences, in Cases of Contracts, according to the Law of the Country, where such Contracts were made.*

4. *That the supream Court, was the proper place of Judicature in this Case of Intervention, and that if they did not admit Mr.* Carew prima instantia, *they would do him most apparent injustice, and wrong both the Judicature of England, and of the United Netherlands; Yet the Pensionaris* John de Witt *being a Kinsman to Mr.* Pergens *and his wife, prevailed with some of the Lords of the supream Court, to deny Mr.* Carew *that ordinary Justice; which ought to be administred to all Strangers, whereby he hath suffered to his dammage 5000. Pounds Sterling and upwards.*

The Caſe between the Executors and Adminiſtrators of Sir *William Courten*, late of London Knight, deceaſed;

AND

The Heirs and Executors of Sir *Peter Courten*, late of Midleburgh in Zealand Knight, deceaſed.

IN the Year 1606. *Sir* William Courten, *Sir* Peter Courten, *and Mr.* John Money *of London Marchant (who married* Margaret Courten *the Widdow of* Mathias Boudaen) *entred into a trade of Partnerſhipp, and dealt to ſeverall parts in* Europe, Africa, *and* America, *with a joint ſtock; whereof the half part belonged unto Sir* William Courten, *and a fourth part unto each of the other two.*

In the Year 1630. *Sir* Peter Courten, *who kept the generall Books of Trade dyed at Midleburgh aforeſaid, having made Mr.* Peter Boudaen *his Nephew (late of Midleburgh Marchant) his Heir, and Executor, who took poſſeſſion of all the ſaid Books, and of all Sir* Peter Courtens *Eſtate, with the Shipping, Goods and Debts, belonging to the Company, amounting unto a hundred thouſand pound ſterling and upwards.*

In the Year 1631. *Mr.* John Money, *at the Requeſt of Sir* William Courten, *went from London to Midleburgh, to ſetle the accompts of Trade with the ſaid* Peter Boudaen, *which had not been made even ſince the year* 1622. *but before Mr.* Money *had perfected the accompts, he died on the* 17. *of October* 1631. *at the ſaid* Peter Boudaens *houſe, where he made a Will (as it's pretended) and thereof appointed Sir* William Courten, *and* Peter Boudaen *Executors.* **Nevertheleſs** *the valuldity of the ſaid Will upon ſuſpition of fraude, and forgery, being afterward queſtioned in England (where it was exhibited in common forme) Letters of Adminiſtration of Mr.* John Money's *Eſtate, were granted by the prerogative Court unto* Heſter White, *alias* de Wyer, *Kinſwoman and next Heir at Law to Mr.* Money. The Prorogative Court for diverſe reaſons adjudging that Mr. *Money* died inteſtate, and left a conſiderable Eſtate behind him.

In the Year 1636. *Sir* William Courten *died before the accompts of Partnerſhip were ſetled, or the Monies due to him from the ſaid* Peter Boudaen

daen *were payd, and left* William Courten, *his Son and Heir, his ſole Executor liable to the payment of ſeverall Debts (to many Orphants and Widdows) contracted by Sir* William Courten *upon his owne particular Trade to the Eaſt-Indies: And upon his death-bed deſired Mr.* Jacob Pergens, *in the preſence of Sir* William Curtius, *to move Mr.* Boudaen *to ſette the ſaid accompts of the Company, wherein much of Sir* William Courtens *Eſtate conſiſted.*

In the Year 1643. William Courten *the Executor, by reaſon of ſeverall loſſes ſuſtained in the Eaſt-Indies, & being charged with great debts at Intereſt, became inſolent, and abſented himſelf from the adminiſtration of his Fathers Eſtate, and afterward retired into Italy, where he died inteſtate, leaving his Fathers debts unſatisfied, and the accompts of the Partnership unſetled.*

In the Year 1646. *the Lady* Katharine Courten *directed Mr.* John Moon, *to ſend all ſuch Books and Papers, as remained in her Husbands hands, unto Mr.* David Goubard *at Middleburgh (who had been formerly a Servant and accomptant for Sir* William Courten) *to compare them with the other Books, that accompts might be ſtated accordingly. But Mr.* Boudaen *foreſeeing it would deminish his credit, refuſed to make any ballance of the ſaid accompts, taking advantage of the iniquity of the times, and Mr.* Courtens *troubles, and afterwards by ſiniſter means, got into his hands ſeverall of the Books and Papers belonging to Sir* William Courten, *and refuſed to deliver them again.*

In the Year 1652. Heſter White *exhibited her Requeſt to the Magiſtrates of Middelburgh againſt* Peter Boudaen, *to have an accompt of* Iohn Moncys *Eſtate, out of the generall Books of the Trade, that were kept by Sir* Peter Courten. *Whereupon Mr.* Boudaen *excepted againſt her quality as Adminiſtratrix, pretending that Adminiſtration was granted into her ſurrupticiouſly, although he was duely cited, and admoniſhed to prove the pretended Will of Mr.* Moncy, *by witneſes (That he had ſent unto Sir* William Courten *to be regiſtred in England) Which he refuſed to do by Commiſſion, ſuffering adminiſtration to be granted to* Mrs. White; *Yet the Magiſtrates of Middleburgh declared Mrs.* White *not receivable in her quality, as yet, which no Nation in the World, ever did the like, in ſuch Caſes before.*

Mrs. White *being grieved thereat, appealed from the Sentence of the Magiſtrates at Middleburgh, to the Lords of the ſupream Court of Judicature at the Hague, were after four years trouble and expences, the ſupream Court gave Sentence on the* 19. *of May* 1657. That provided, *the ſaid* Peter Boudaen *would oblige himſelf, to ſatisfy all Pretenders, whether Creditors, Lega-*

tees or others, that might pretend to the Estate of John Money, *that then the Administratrix was not greived by the Sentence of the Magistrats of Middleburgh.* But in case of refusal, *they condemned him to depositе all the Books of accompts, papers and writings belonging to the Partnership, that the accompts might be stated accordingly.* However, *reserving such right as any person or persons, might pretend to the validity, or invalidity of the last Will, and Testament of the said* John Money, *which was a dilatory and impertinent Sentence, and not to the matter in Issue.*

In the Year 1660. *soon after the* King of great Brittains *most happy restauration, Letters of Administration of* Sir William Courtens *Estate with his Will annexed, were granted to* George Carew *of* Richmond *in the County of* Surrey *Esquire*, (by the consent of the grand child and Heire of the said Sir *William Courten*) *who addressed himself in the year following to* Mr. Boudaen, Mr. Pergens, *and* Mr. Goubard, (*they being all then in the Hague*) *and desired them, that the accompts of the Partnership might be setled, for satisfaction of all Parties concerned, especially the Orphants and Widdows unto whom Sir* William Courten *died indebted: But Mr.* Boudaen *impertinently answered, that he would do it, provided Mr.* Carew *would give him security, to answer his demands to the Estate of Mr.* John Money, *whose Estate did not concern* Boudaen, *but Mrs.* White, *who is appointed Administratrix thereof as aforesaid, and hath a suite depending in the high Court of Chancery for the same, by vertue of her Letters of Administration.*

In the Year 1662. George Carew, *in his quality as Administrator to Sir* William Courten, *gave procuration unto Mr.* James Boeve, *to question the said* Peter Boudaen *concerning the said accompts, and to recover all such somes of money as should be found due unto Sir* William Courtens *Estate. Whereupon Mr.* Boeve *insinuated his power and Authority unto the said* Boudaen, *and in a friendly manner desired the sight of Sir* Peter Courtens *Books, Papers and writings in his Custody relating to the said accompts, that from thence the ballonce might be made at a joint charge. Yet Mr.* Boudaen *refused to comply therein, Then Mr.* James Boevé *instituted an action before the Magistrats of Middleburgh on the* 6. *September* 1662. *and concluded in his demand, that* Peter Boudaen *should be ordered to give him free egress and regress to the said Books, Papers and writings, or in case of refusall, that he should be condemned to depositе the said Books, and writings into the Secretary-office of the said Citty, there to be inspected, and the said accompts stated at a joint charge.* Whereupon *the Magistrates, of Middleburgh were pleased to insist, that* Mr. Boevé *should give caution for Costs.* Which

was never demanded before in any Court of Judicature in ſuch Caſes of Partnerſhip, eſpecially from Executors, and Adminiſtrators, that ſeek to be releived for their Teſtators goods, who are not by Law chargeable with Coſts: Nevertheleſs Mr. *Boeze* being a Burger there himſelfe, gave caution. Then the Magiſtrates rejected it, and demanded other caution, preſuming that he could find none of the Citty, that were Zelanders, who would be bayle, which proved ſoe accordingly, and the Court refuſing all English men, the cauſe reſted *in ſtatu quo*. But Pendente lite Mr. *Boudaen* died, and left his Sons, and Daughter, liable to anſwer the ſaid accompts out of the real and perſonall Eſtate, left unto them by *Peter Boudaen*, and Sir *Peter Courten*.

Afterwards Mr. Carew *addreſſed ſeverall Letters to* Mr. Peter Boudaen *and* Iohn Boudaen, *two of the Sons of the ſaid* Peter Boudaen *deceaſed, and alſo deſired ſeverall friends to move them to ſcile the ſaid accompts of the Partnerſhip, to prevent all further trouble and clamour, which ſtill they refuſed to do, and ſlighted all overtures in that kind, both from* Mr. Carew *and his friends. Knowing that he being a ſtranger in Middelburgh, and they ſoe powerfull with the Magiſtrates there, that* Mr. Carew *could not expect any Juſtice or equity, where the cauſe of action, ſtill remaynes before the Burgermaſters and Schepens of Middelburgh, who refuſe to proceed thereupon.*

Wherefore *the ſaid* George Carew, *Appeales to the* King of great Brittaigne *for Common Juſtice therein, againſt that grand fraude and oppreſſion of the Hollanders, and the Zelanders.*

Againſt high way men, and Pyrates. Particular Perſons may make ſome defence upon attacques, by fighting or flying, but to fall into the hands of unrightous men, under an Arbitrary power, is a moſt miſerable greivance, if there were not any protection to be found from thoſe Princes, who ought to vindicate their Subjects intereſts, in maintaining the rights and prerogatives of their Crownes.

Where invaſions are made upon the Laws and Cuſtomes of Kingdomes, noe man can be ſafe in his owne property. Yett theiſe Hollanders and Zelanders, thoſe miſcreants (that have added fraude to vyolence, and one oppreſſion after another, upon all ſtrangers) finding themſelves now within the reach of **England, Scotland, France**, and **Irrland**, they have found out ſome degenerated men, to appeale (vnto the Parliament) for them, at whoſe dores, I leave the cries, and teares of the Widdows, and the Fatherleſs, and the ſadd Complaynts of many Families, whoſe bread have been Eaten, ſoe many years by the Hollanders and Zelanders.

NOw I *have given you ſome accompt of the* Hollanders, *in their Empire, their Goverment, their practiſes, and adminiſtration of Juſtice; I ſhall breifly conclude, with an Anſwere to their rayling appeale (addreſſed in an Engliſh ſtile, by their mercinary confederates, under the Notion of* **Englands Appeale to the Parliament**, *which is a ſtrange Contradiction in itſelfe. The Parliament being the body repreſentative of* **England**, *whereof the* **King** *is the head; And although, that Dutch appeale from the ſword, be Anſwered generally in the premiſes, yet I ſhall give ſome more perticular anſweres to ſeverall points, for your further ſatisfaction in the concluſion.*

Cardinall Richelieu, held it for a Maxime, that a **Soveraigne Prince** hath noe Kindred ſoe neare unto him, in the world, as the Generallity of his owne Subjects, implying from thence, that the greateſt happines of a **King**, conſiſted in the proſperity of his Kingdomes, And **Cardinall Mazarine** was of an opinion, that an honeſt man ought not to be a ſlave unto his word, implying from thence (aluding to Portugall and Spaine) that it was better to vyolate a promiſe in diverſe Caſes, upon any emergent contingences, then to prejudice many millions of people, by keeping it; The Motto *non nobis nati ſumus*, is more properly applicable to ſuch publique Miniſters, then to private perſons.

It was held for a great virtue amongſt the Pagans, for any man to love his country, certainly then it muſt be a Damnable vice amongſt Chriſtians, for any man to hate the land, wherein he toke his firſt breath. And there cannot be a greater demonſtration of that iniquity, then to wound the Honour, and reputation of thoſe **Princes**, who repreſents the glory, wiſdome, courage, and conduct of their Subjects, and Servants. There is noe perfection in man, neither doe I beleive, that all the beſt Councellours of Princes, are either ſaints, or Angells. Yett I am confident that thoſe, who ſitt upon the topps of Mountaines, can ſee further then they, that ſtand upon Mole hills. And that the Caball at white hall (as they are termed in the appeale) gave the *King of great Brittaigne*, the moſt wholſome Councill, for the honour, and intereſt of England, that ever was given within thoſe walls, concerning a warr with the Hollanders.

Adviſed in ſuch a Juncture of time, that the States Generall **Hectored** both **England**, and **France**, and boaſted in the French Court, that the *King of great Brittaigne*, had neither money, nor creditt, to ſett out a man of warr. And in that Juncture, when the Comedians, and publike Harbours in the United, and Spa-

nish Netherlands, had their Screenes, and Sceans, painted with the Trophies of Chattam. And even in that Juncture, when the Councell of Spaine, had rejected any nearer Alliance with *Great Brittaigne*, or to give His Majestie any Assistance whatsoever against the Hollanders, that had soe lately, insulted ouer him, and his Kingdomes.

The Appealants make a great noise, with their Flourishing language, against Englands Alliance with France, and the prodigious groweth of that Kingdome, (**Since the Leagues and Alliances continued soe long betweene France and Holland, against Spaine, and England**) *and now they feare the dreadfull conquest of the United Provinces, and the Spanish Netherlands. And say in their* 15. 18. *and* 19. *Summary hints to the Parliament, that there will be an unavoydable breach with Spaine, in case the Alliance with France continues, and how fatall the consequences of a Spanish warr will be, and then impertinently propounds, how much greater the danger will prove, if France should conquer Spaine, Germany, and the United Provinces, and lastly says, there is noe care taken of the Triple League, or of the interest of England, and the Protestant Religion.*

Noe man will deney, but that **Charles the fifth** was the greatest **Monarche** that ever raigned upon the face of the Earth. Yett he did (some years before his death) surrender the Crowne of Spaine and the Seaventeene Provinces, to his Sonn *Philip the second*, and the Empire of Germany, to his Brother *Ferdinando*, that was chosen King of the Romans; **Charles the fifth** being wearied out with the divisions, and troubles, amongst the Netherlanders, and the German Princes, concerning the Priviledges of the Empire, and their respective Provinces. **Philip the second**, was also wearied out, with the dissentions in the Low Countries, and assigned the 17. Provinces unto **Albertus** and **Isebella** who continued in a state of warr, with the Hollanders, during their lives. *And how a French Monarch should expect any greater conquests by all his Armes, I cannot apprehend, or understand.*

The Dukes of Bavaria and Brandingburgh, who stands yett neutrall, and other Princes of the Empire, would unite their forces effectually, if they did forsee the danger of what the Appealants, vainely suppose. **The Northerne Kings**, and their neighbour Princes in the continent would unite, and hinder such a prodigious groweth of France, if the **King of great Brittaigne** should suffer such a progress. *Which is an Idle circumstance to Imagine.*

The Intereſt of **England** is navall power, and it is certainly the advantage of His Majeſtie, and his Crownes, to continue (by all means poſſible) the warr againſt the Hollanders, untill their Fiſhermen be forced to goe and inhabite againe upon the Coaſt of **England** and **Scotland**. And the reſt of the Marchants, and Mariners, be conſtrained to give better caution, for their good behaviour for the future, **Or be compelled to burne their owne Shipps of warr for a peace, as the Carthagineans did 500. of their Shipps and Gallies, at the end of the ſecond Punick warr.**

How many times **Fzance**, hath been almoſt ſubdued by **England**, many Cronicles, and records ſufficiently teſtifies, even when England, was not ſoe populous, nor ſoe prompt to Armes, and when they had greater diverſions from the Scotts, that are ſince united to the Crowne, and to give English men their due, all the former conqueſts of the *Hollanders*, were gotten by the bloud and valour of the English, whoſe courage was not abated, when the *Duke of Monmouth* and his Regiment, made the firſt aſſaults and ſtormes, at the taking of **Maſtzicht**. *It is granted* that the French may be as ſubtill, falſe, and inſolent, as the *Hollanders*, but they are univerſally more generous, and being ſoe different in their humors, and their habitts, from the *Hollanders*, there is noe great feare of any accord betweene them, Eſpecially ſince the breach, is made ſoe wide. Yett there is an opertunity for the **King of gzeat Bzittaigne**, to putt a cheque upon the French, in the Spanish Netherlands, by poſſeſſing a place in the Hollanders power, which at preſent is a Curbe both unto Flanders and Brabant, and ought to be rendred to **England** (as a precaution) from the Hollanders upon this treatie at Cologne, to prevent any miſcheife, that may happen from **Fzance, Spaine** & **Holland**, *Ioyntly, or ſeverallly*, hereafter.

All men of underſtanding, or knowledge in Hiſtory, will confeſs, that the French Kings, had the Soveraignity of Flanders, before the batle of *Pavye*, and that appeales before that time, were made to the Parliament at Paris. Which after **Fzancis the firſt** renounced the Soveraignity to **Charles the fifth** (for his ranſome being taken Priſoner in that batle) all appeales in Flanders are made to the Chamber at Mechelen. **But whether a Soveraigne Pzince**, can by Law renounce any Soveraignity, or prerogative of his Crowne, without a generall conſent of the Kingdome, or Principallity, that orriginally choſe their Kings, to protect, and defend

them, who granted the Soveraignities to their Princes and their Heirs. *Is a question that I shall not undertake to resolve.*

Or whether the Kingdome of Sicily, that was divided by the Mediteranean sea from the Continent of Itally, could be transferred to the Crowne of France, by the Donation of the Queene. Which afterwards upon the perswasion of severall Hermits, under the notion of Religion (implyed by the Spaniards) the people of Sicily, were animated to murther the French at their Vespers, to redeeme themselves from servitude, and become Subjects to the **King of Spaine.**

Princes have their passions, and are more sencible of their honour, and interests, then other men, who looks noe further, then their owne private, and present profitts, and advantage. It is most certaine. The *Infanta of Spaine*, the French Kings wife (Daughter of *Philip the IV.* King of Spaine, and *Isabella*, Daughter of *Henery the IV.* King of France) is the undoubted Heire of Flanders, as *Charles* her Brother by a second venter is the undoubted Heire of Arragon, and Castecle. Admitting the portion had been payd, to the French King, that was promised in Marriage with the Infanta, which was the ground of the Pyreenean treaty, the consideration of soe much money, had seemed a good barr unto his clayme, and progress into the Spanish Netherlands, *But to have neither money nor land, with a Kings Daughter, that pretends to soe much of the world, as the King of Spaine does, would trouble a man of a meaner spirit, then a French King.* **But whether** it would be better or worse for England, if the French King, should gett possession of all the Spanish Netherlands, any man of a reasonable Capacity is able to Judge. **Yett** it is most certaine, that it would be better for the Gentry, Burgers and Bores, to be under one Master, that have lived miserably, soe many years, betweene the French, and the Spaniards, where the Spanish Governours and their intolent Officers, will keepe them pore enough, although there were not soe many begging Religious Orders, amongst them, who would gett most of the Lands, as well as their bread, if there were not strickt Laws in Flanders and Brabant, against that sort of begging, and that manner of giving away their Lands; Where the Magistrates doe admitt severall Cloysters, and Convents of English Nunns, and fryas, profest in those begging Orders, conditionally they shall maintaine themselves, pay excises, and other duties, and not hinder the charity to their

owne regulars, from both which, the Hollanders, like the box keepers at Spearings ordinary, getts the greateſt profitt, that brings the proviſions to the talbe, which conſumes all at laſt.

The United Netherlands are unwilling to parte with the Coverts, and advantages, they make of their Frontiers in Flanders, and Brabant (thoſe two Maritime Provinces of the Spanish Netherlands) both in times of peace, and warr, who ſpeake the ſame language trade together, Cape together, confederate together, and can at pleaſure, evade the 21. Article of their Honourable Treaty at Breda, without diſcovery; Newport, Oſtende, and Flushing, being ſoe neare together. And there generall Port, at St. Donas ſtanding open to them, over againſt Sluice, upon all occaſions of neceſſity. Who can alſo become free Burgers in the Citties of Brabrant and Flanders, *gratis* with exemptions from taxes, and other Charges, which are impoſed upon English men, and their goods contrary to former treaties, betweene England, and Spaine, viz: **Convoy money, Pound-gelt, Laſt-gelt, Houſe-gelt, beſides Cuſtome** and **Creizes**, purpoſely to drive English Marchants, and all English Woolen Manufactures, out of the Spanish Netherlands, and to incourage the Hollanders, that ſtriues to undermine, and underſell, the English, in all parts.

And now leaſt ſome deſeruinge men, ſhould diſcover the ſnake in the graſs, the Hollanders *cry out firſt of a Dragon, that is ready to deveare them, and their Diana* (**Trade**) *calling to the Houſe of* Auſtria, Spaine, Danemarcke, *the* German Princes, *and aboue all to their confederates in England,* **Helpe, Helpe,** *for the Lords ſake, our Religious concernments, are all at ſtake, our three principall foudations, Fiſhing, ſpice, and nauigation, that ſupported us againſt all ſtormes. in the world are ſincking.* The English, *and* French, *will open the Schield, Sluice, and Saſs van Gnent, to ſpoyle our Nauigations, and Traffeque into the Spanish Netherlands, and Germany, as they haue done already by prohibiting our Shipps from their Forraigne plantations: 2. They will obſtruct our Herring and Codd fiſhing, upon the Coaſt of England and Scotland, and 3. lay open the Eaſt-India Trade, to the Freedome of the Engliſh and French Companies. And becauſe the* Hollanders *would leaue noe ſtone vnturned to effect their deſignes, they inſtruct the Spanish Embaſſadour, at London, to find out, ſome fitt inſtruments, to inſinuate at all Coffee houſes, the danger of the Proteſtant Religion, by introducing Popery. 2. The ſetting up an arbitrary power, and 3. The vnauoydable breach with Spaine, if the Alliance with France ſhould continue. And while theſe things are in-*

fusing into the Common peoples Braynes, in England, the Spanish Governour Monterey,& *his officers were drinking to the Confusion of the* **Duke of Yorke,** *and his Majesties Navie Royall.*

All English men, and others, of any experience, knows that the Protestant Religion in England is fortified, and barracadoed, with soe many Acts of Parliament, that it is impossible, for any Ingineers to undermine, or shake it with all the Canons, or Batteries in the world. **The Common Lawes** of England, have the same fortifications, which protects every mans life,& estate. **Those grand Charters** are all Canon proofe. As to the English interest abroad, soe much threatned, upon the unavoydable breach with Spaine, **The Arguments**, are against the Hollanders, and their Allies. The King of Spaine is a child, and the Emperour of Germany none of the wisest Princes, that ever raigned, yett they may both understand, that a Spanish warr with England, in this conjuncture, would be more fatall unto Spaine, then Dangerous unto Great Brittaigne. England is able to subsist of it selfe, and if they would forbeare trade for a time, to persue their victories, all Nations would be suddainly reduced, *to want and necessity.*

The pore and proud Spaniards, would not have a Herring, or a pilchard for their slaves in their viniards, but feed their swine with their fruits, & wine, while English men drinke good Ale and syder, and the Seigneurs want bayes for cloaks, to cover their raggs, and their Women long vayles to cover their Modesties. Then comes a crew from *Amsterdam*, *Leyden*, and *Rotterdam*, that were raked out of the sinckes of all Nations, *Echoing alloud*, **help, help,** for heavens sake,an harmeless people, that knows not where to live, and serve God after their owne wayes. Att last comes another generation (the best of all the pack) crying **hold, hold** for *Jesus* sake wee are old upright North-Hollanders, and Frizons, that getts our liveing, by Fishing, and Dayaries, who ought not to suffer for the cheats, forgeries,and dissimulations, or the insolencies, and rapines, of our *East, and West India Soveraignes*, that have introduced themselves into the Goverment, since the death of **Queene Elizebeth.**

Noe man that is in his Witts, and knows Holland, will beleive that those people, should out of their turffe mines, muddy, and sandy ground (halfe the yeare under water,) honestly gett such means, to trouble, and molest all *Europe*. And then by the Triple League

thinke to ſecure themſelves from all their *Robberies* and *Murthers*. A three fold cord is not ſone broken, but a Triple Alliance, that hanges in a ſilver Chaine, if one linck be broken, the whole league falls to the ground. The States Generall, and all their Soveraignes, cannot be ſoe impertinent, to thinke, that any Prince, should be obliged, to their treaties, after they have made as many breaches, as there are Articles contained in them.

King James found them beggers, and **King Charles the II.** does them noe wronge to leave them Beggers, or deale by them as Great Princes, doe by their unfaithfull ſtewards, take away their unjuſt gaines, and leave them a competency to live upon:

The Authours of Englands appeale, begins with a ridiculous fable of a Lyon, & Bull, and other beaſts, and concludes preſumptiouſly, with a ſcripture Phaiſe Calling heaven, and Earth to record, that they ſett life and death before you, bleſſing, and curſing, &c.

O England, England, there is a divine providence, that governes the world, and affaires of men. Many are the troubles, miſeries, and Callamities, that were brought upon you, through your owne errours, jalouſies, and miſtakes. Bleſſings doe now attend you; And there are opertunities, putt into your hands, to perpetuate your owne Glory, by your owne Actions. As Nature hath made you renounced by her faire Ornements; **Great Brittaigne** is incompaſſed about on every ſide, with the Mighty Ocean, which carryes her floating Towers out of the beſt Portes, and Harbours in the world. **Replenished** in the ſeverall ſeaſons with all kinds of Fish, that particularly viſitts the English Coaſts for ſupplyes, when at all times the flowing tydes runns into your rivers & ſtreames, to fetch freſh water for the thirſty Mariners. Your Hills and Downes, are inamilled with flocks of sheepe and goates. Your barren ſoyles are ſtored with rich mines and quarries. All your Counties, and shyres, are like the Choyceſt landſhipps, Complicated with Stately Citties and Townes, ſumptious Caſtles, and buildings, woods and groues, amongſt riveletts, Meadowes, Arrable land, and paſtures. Where nature hath outvied art, to make you beautifull and happy; Whilſt other Nations want thoſe conveniencies, and your ſtaple Commodities. And as a further addition to your happines, you are bleſſed with a **Prince** that ſtudies to eſtablish thoſe felicities upon a moſt ſure foundation, to

you and your Heirs for ever. Whoſe bodies and minds are made ſuitable to the Diett, and elements, of your Country, from whence I may without vanity ſay of **England.**

Ne quiſquam Ajacem poſſit ſuperare niſi Ajax.

Now I appeale *unto heaven and Earth,* **Whether** *it would not be an Act of Juſtice and honour for the Lords and Comons in Parliament, to move the* **King,** *effectually to inſiſt upon ſuch a ſumm of money from the Hollanders, that might make full ſatisfaction, and reparation, for the debt and damages, concerning the two Shipps* Bona Eſperanza, *and* Henery Bonadventura.

Or whether *there ought not in Pollicy and prudence, to be a Summary way agreed upon in this treaty, to end all ſuits at Law betweene His Majeſties Subjects, and the Soveraignes of Holland and Zeland, depending before them, that are both parties and Judges themſelves.*

Or whether *it would not be an Act of injuſtice and ingratitude in the whole Kingdome of* England, *to ſuffer the Heires of Sir* William Courten, *and Sir* Paul Pyndar *to live in exile, (under the Curſe of the old Law) deprived of all their Fathers inheritances, whoſe Eſtates are kept from them, by violence and oppreſſion.* **That** *had done ſoe much for their King, and Country in the improvement of trade, and Navigation.* **That** *had ſoe often ſupplied Embaſſadours abroad, after Sir* Paul Pyndar *himſelfe, had continued eleaven years at Conſtantinople, in the ſervice of* King James, *and the Turkey Company, wherein he much advanced the Levant Marchants.* **That** *have made ſuch additions, to the Crowne, and Revenues of His Majeſtie..* **That** *did leave other Nations, from whence they brought vaſt ſumms of money into His Majeſties Kingdomes, to be made ſuch preſidents of misfortune. If their poſterity ſhould be ſtill forſaken, where they ought to be releived.*

FINIS.